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## Select Poetry.

### THE GROVE OF MAPLES.

BY PHOEBE CAREY.

Where the waters ripple by me,
And the birds about me sing,
In the light of early morning
In the freshness of the spring;
Where the young leaves of the maple
On my face their shadows cast
Quiet thoughtful, but so happy,
I am dreaming of the past.

Calling up the friends that with me
Have talked of hopes and fears,
In this pleasant vale of beauty,
Since the springtime of my years.
O, this thick old grove of maple,
To heart its shades are dear,
For the light of pleasant faces
That have looked upon me here.

When the black woods of the winter
Saw my footprints in the snow;
When the first faint leaves of springtime
Threw their trembling shade below;
When the burning heat of summer
Made these heavy showers sweet,
Or the red leaves of the autumn
Brightly drifted to my feet.

Talking hopeful of the future;
Here what hours have been beguiled,
Ever since these woods beheld me,
But a little sinless child.
Yet I am not sad or lonesome,
Though of friends that I have known,
Some are changed and parted from me;
Some I loved are dead and gone!

Passed from life's dim shore for ever;
O, I cannot weep their lot,
On the heavenly side of Jordan,
Are the groves that wither not,
And the living, once so cherished,
Cast no shadow on my heart;
Had they loved, they had not left me;
Better then to live apart.—*Home Journal*.

## Choice Miscellany.

[From the Sunday Times.]

### JOHN MENEFEE,

### THE FIGHTING DOCTOR.

The hero of the following short sketch was a native of Kentucky. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, living a few miles from Louisville, who managed by great labor and scrupulous economy, to give his favorite and first born son an excellent education, embracing the degree of a doctor of medicine. Young Menefee was remarkable from the earliest period of his intellectual developement for an intense and burning ambition, such as could brook no rival in whatever he undertook, while the glorious gifts of a magnificent brain and mighty physical constitution seemed to furnish the surest guarantees for the ultimate reality of his every hope. By prodigious exertions day and night, he stood foremost in all his classes at college, and graduated with an eclat that obscured the fame of all competitors, so that had the rising star of genius met with no adverse shock to hurl it away from its appropriate and radient orbit, imagination can scarcely assign a limit to the splendor it might have attained. But, unfortunately, a hostile collision occurred, at the very commencement of his career, to arouse the sleeping volcano of his darkest passions, and project the course of his ambition at a dangerous tangent from the circle of a peaceful life.

He had a young and beautiful sister, who was seduced and betrayed by a fashionable villian from Louisville, James Murray, a lawyer, and universally regarded as the most desparately brave duelist that Kentucky—the land so prodigal for heroes—ever produced.

While the father and mother of the ruined girl were weeping tears of despair, John, then only twenty years, armed himself and proceeded in search of his enemy. He found him in the court house, immediately after an adjournment, and without uttering a word, attacked and belabored him dreadfully with a cowhide. Murray, on his part, fought like a fiend, but in vain; for the fiery desperation of fierce and concentrated wrath appeared to have given young Menefee the strength of a dozen. He blinded his antagonist with quick and countless blows, dashed from his hand every pistol the other succeeded in drawing from his pocket, and flagellated him till he was literally covered with blood.

A challenge was the consequence. Menefee accepted on these conditions: That the meeting should take place on a certain spot the ensuing morning directly after sunrise. Three pistols were to be loaded—each foe should take one and fire by turns at a mark ten paces distant. Whoever hit nearest the centre should have the remaining pistol, and shoot at his adversary's head. If he missed, the other should be entitled to a shot, and so on by alternation till one of them should fall dead. These ferocious terms were mutually settled, and the principals and seconds met accordingly on the banks of the Ohio River, six miles below the falls.

The seconds measured off ten paces, and then made a black spot with moisoned gunpowder, about as high as a man's head, on a slender oak tree. They then loaded the three pistols, handed one to each principal, and retained the third to be given to the successful marksman. The antagonists then cut a pack of cards for the first shot. Murray drew the queen of diamonds, Menefee the ace of spades, and so won the first fire. He immediately took his stand, turned his right side to the tree, let the hand which grasped the weapon, now at full cock, fall until the muzzle reached below his knee, fixed his flashing blue eye steadily a moment on the mark, and then, swift as thought, raised and pulled the trigger. Unfortunately, the pistol hung fire, as it is called in the backwood—that is, the flash in the pan was seen first, and then the explosion of the load in the barrel, sounding long, like a double report. Under such circumstances most persons would have missed the tree; but as it was, Menefee's bullet barely cut the upper edge of the mark. An excellent shot!

Murray now took his position. He was a famous level shooter, having previously slain three men in as many duels, sending his ball directly through their brains. He raised slowly, poised a deliberate aim, stood motionless as the tree at which the muzzle of his pistol was pointed, and fired. The crack was short and sharp as the peal of a bell; and when the blue wreathes of the curling smoak cleared away, the black spot on the oak was not to be seen—the white bullet-hole bored into the splintered wood occupied its place.

The seconds then gave Murray the third pistol, and he stationed himself ten steps from his unarmed adversary, who in the meantime seemed calm and fearless, as if an unconcerned spectator, without the slightest symptom of either alarm or surprise. According to the terms stipulated, Murray might choose his own time, after the elevation of his weapon, to fire; and the thought appeared to cross his soul to torture his antagonist by a cruel and unnecessary delay. He raised his right hand gradually, and fixed a mortal aim at Menefee's head, in which posture he continued for more than two minutes. But Menefee still betrayed no motion. Not a nerve shook—his face paled not a shade. A bitter smile of scorn writhed on his purple lip, and his gleaming blue eye, gazing fiercely into that of his deadly foe, seemed to the wondering seconds like a ball of fire, so intense and vengeful was its glare. At length he called out, in a voice piercing and shrill as the shriek of a trumpet—

"Murray, you d—d coward, why don't you shoot? Are you afraid to shoot?"

And whether it was that the position of Murray's arm, so long extended affected the nerve, or that he became excited by the mocking taunt, or was surprised at the terrible tones of his enemy's voice, or quailed with preternatural dread before the lightning of his burning blue eye, it is impossible to say; but at least, whatever might be the cause, a remarkable change passed over his features.—His cheek grew pallid—his pale lip quivered—his hand shook. He fired!—The ball merely grazed Menefee's left temple without injury.

Then the seconds reloaded the pistol and placed it in the hands of Menefee, and the parties again assumed their proper stations. The youthful avenger of a sister's shame waited not an instant. He was in too great a hurry to finish for suspense. Quick as the flash of a sunbeam, he elevated his weapon and fired. With the roar of the explosion, without a sigh or a groan, Murray dropped dead in his tracks. His left eye had been shot out!

Menefee fled the country, and settled in Conway county, Arkansas. Thenceforth the whole current of his thoughts and passions appeared to be changed. The earthquake of moral wrath which burst up from the profound abysses of his soul, had ploughed out a new passage for the march of ambition—a passage stained with ineffaceable blood! Before, his heart had burned with unquenchable enthusiasm to excel in knowledge, in variety, depth, and extent of attainments; but he now coveted superiority only in desperate deeds—the bloody achievements of brute bravery. Nor to say the truth, could he have selected a more appropriate field in the wide world, for beligerent purposes than Arkansas then afforded. Political strife raged with incredible fury. No man could be a leader either in the parties of the state, or in those of a county, unless he stood ready at all times to defend his principles at the point of the bowie knife and muzzle of the pistol. To enumerate all the duels fought by opposing cheifs of the different factions during that sanguinary era would stagger belief. A faint idea of this barbarous state of things may be conceived from the astonishing fact that Arkansas has never to this day had a senator or representative in the councils of the nation, who has not once, if no more periled his life on the so-called "field of honor." Honorable duels, however, formed scarcely a tithing of the combats waged. Riots, affrays, and deadly rencontres by chance medley, were weekly and sometimes daily occurrences. Doctor Menefee took a hand in all, and yet he escaped from each without a scar, till his very name grew to be a thing of terror, a [illegible] sound of which even brave men trembled. And [illegible] he had reached the summit of his new fame, and at last fatal ambition. As a "famous fighter," he was universally acknowledged to be without an equal and without a second, and that, too, in a country abounding with bold spirits from every part of the Union. The Rectors, the Deshas, Wilson, Conway—the most redoubtable heroes dreaded him. Feut Noland himself feared the glare of his ferocious blue eye.

It would have been a curious inquiry to analyse the motives and feelings of the terrible duellist of this period. He does not seem to have been actuated by sheer and absolute cruelty. He did not wield the bowie-knife for the sake of inflicting pain; it was only the sharp instrument with which he cleaved his way to notoriety. He fought, not so much to avenge insults as to achieve popularity. To excel, ascend, culminate, formed the goal of all his thoughts and wishes; and to do this in his present sphere but a single path lay open—the path marked by fire and blood. He became a monomaniac, hopelessly diseased in the organ of destructiveness. He lived only in a sort of ecstatic dream of bravery—a dream overflowing with the consciousness of surpassing power—the power to make all eyes quail and all hearts tremble.

He devised extraordinary methods of displaying his courage and contempt of death. He was known, on several occasions, without uttering a word, to approach and spit in the faces of notorious bullies, with whom he had no cause of quarrel, and for the sole purpose of provoking a fight. One personal advantage however, resulted from this excessive desperation. No other physician could be found hardy enough to settle in Conway, where such a foe reigned, and as a matter of course Menefee got all the practice. He even attended on his own wounded—would cut a man open with his bowie-knife in the morning, and, if called on, sew him up with his needle in the evening. He realized a handsome fortune by his professional exertions, and deservedly too, for he was a skillful and attentive doctor. In perilous cases he was sublime, for his bravery urged him always to take the responsibility of a lofty daring in the promptitude and power of his remedies.

The old proverb says, "There must be an end to every thing," and an end came at last to the reign of "The Fighting Doctor," as he was christened in blood throughout Arkansas. He had a neighbor named Phillips, a peaceful inoffensive man, who had never previously been engaged in a difficulty with any human being, and hence in that region was generally deemed a coward. From some cause which never publicly transpired, feelings of hostility arose between the two, and Menefee sought an early opportunity to cowhide the other in the streets of Lewisburg. Phillips bore his chastisement without an effort of resistance. Indeed, at the moment he had no other alternative, for he was altogether unarmed, while his enemy held a pistol cocked at his breast.

Immediately afterwards, however, Phillips went and literally loaded himself with murderous weapons, and returned to face his foe on more equal terms. They encountered in the public square while court was in session; never did the son of heaven shine on a more obstinate combat. They first of all fired two rounds with pistols and at the second round Phillips was wounded in the loins. But this, instead of checking his furious ardor, only tended to inflame and madden him the more. He unsheathed his knife and bounded upon his enemy, who received his thrusts with a like deadly blade. With clenched teeth, foam on their lived lips, panting chests, and blazing eyes, they fought like maniacs, till both were bathed in sweat and blood. At length Phillips ventured on a desperate manœuver. He dropped his own knife, and seizing the naked blade of his antagonist, snapped it in two by main strength, cutting at the same time his own fingers to the bone! He then drew from beneath his vest another knife, and made a fierce plunge at Menefee's heart; but Menefee, in turn, caught the sharp blade in his hands and broke off the point—when lo! Phillips produced a third bowie-knife, much larger than the others, and plunged it up to the hilt in his enemy's side, who fell to rise no more. Menefee as he lay on the gory ground, looked up in the victor's face with a sweet smile, and gasped in a dying voice.

"Phillips, you are the king of Conway now, for you have killed THE FIGHTING DOCTOR."

FOR WHAT IS A MOTHER RESPONSIBLE?—She is responsible for the rearing of her progeny, for their physical constitution and growth, their exercise and proper sustenance in life. A child left to grow up deformed or meagre, is an object of maternal negligence. She is responsible for a child's habits, including cleanliness, order, conversation, eating, sleeping and general propriety and behavior. A child deficient or untaught in these particulars, will prove a living monument of parental disregard; because, generally speaking, a mother can, if she will, greatly control her children in these matters.

She is responsible for their deportment—She can make them modest or impertinent, clownish or polite. The germ of all these things is in childhood, and a mother can suppress or bring them forth.

She is responsible for the principles which her children entertain in early life. For her it is to say whether those who go forth from her fireside shall be imbued with sentiment, as virtue, truth, honor, honesty, temperance, industry, benovolence, morality, or those of a contrary character, vice, fraud, drunkenness, idleness, covetousness. These will be found to be the most natural growth—but on her is involved the daily, the hourly task of weeding her little garden, of eradicating those odious productions, and planting the human heart with the lilly, the rose and the amaranth, that fadeless flower, the emblem of truth.

She is to a very considerable extent, responsible for the temper and disposition of her children. Constitutionally they may be violent, irritable, revengeful; but for the regulation and correction of these passions, a mother is responsible, and for the intellectual acquirements of her children; that is, she is bound to do what she can for this object. Schools, academies and colleges open their portals throughout the land; and every mother is under heavy responsibilities to know that her sons and daughters have all the benefits which these can afford, and which these circumstances permit them to enjoy.

She is responsible for their religious education. The beginning of all wisdom is the fear of God; and this every mother is capable, to a greater or less degree, of infusing into the minds of her offspring.

### THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

We extract the following from an eloquent address recently delivered at Cambridge, Mass. by Dr. George W. Bethune:

"Suppose, for one melancholy moment, this beautiful economy of exchange were broken up; that the Western valley were shut out from the sea by adverse Government; that those on the coast were hemmed into their narrow limits by hostile forts along the mountain ridges; that between the North and the South there were neither commercial nor moral sympathy; that at every State line passports were demanded and a tariff set—who must not shrink from describing the terrible consequences; the stagnation of trade; the silence of brotherly consel; the constant feuds; the multiplication of armies, the Cain-like exterminating wars; the overthrow of law by military dictators; the utter ruin of all that makes us prosperous at home and respected abroad; the sure catastrophe, moral and national death! Oh! that those who for any reason talk lightly of dissolving this Union, would consider the immensely greater evils such a rupture would inevitably cause, the awful guilt it would bring upon themselves. Whatever may be cant of words, no lover of law could ever kindle the torch of such incendiarism, no lover of peace provoke such fratricidal slaughter, no lover of freedom plot for such general slavery, no lover of God and man undermine the watch-tower whose light is now shedding over the world such bright promise of a universal brotherhood. Were it possible that an American womb could be so cursed as to bring forth so diabolical a monster, the malignant Erostratus could be successful, a loud, bitter, heaven compelling cry would go up from all the earth, swelled by generation until the final fires shall have swept to hell all trace of human crimes: "Anathema! Anathema! Maranatha!"

MARRYING FOR MONEY.—A few thousand, when accompanied with a pretty face and other accomplishments, possess an attraction which few men can look upon, notwithstanding the numberless warnings we have, both as living examples and written testimony. A man who marries for wealth, weds himself to unhappiness and shame, if not to discord. Bulwer's advice is: "Fly from a load upon the heart, on the genius, the energy, the pride, and spirit, which no man can bear! fly from the curse of owing every thing to a wife! It is a reversal of all natural position; it is a blow to all manhood within us. You know not what it is: I do. My wife's fortune came not until after my marriage. So far so well. It saved my reputation from the charge of fortune-hunting. But I tell you fairly, that if it had never come at all, I should be a prouder, a greater, and a happier man than I have ever been, or ever can be, with all its advantages. It has been a mill-stone round my neck; and yet Ellinor has never breathed a word that would wound my pride."

### CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

That a gradual but very perceptible change is yearly taking place in the climate of Upper Canada, must be apparent to all who notice such things.—This is the 16th day of November. Not only is the day as mild and warm as the same day would be in England, but up to the present hour not the slightest approach of winter has been visible. All the steamboats are in full motion, all the Canals are open, and there is no talk of the former stopping, or the latter shutting up. Only twenty years ago, the 16th of November was in the midst of a Canadian winter. No steamboat presumed to run after the 1st of the month, seldom indeed after the 20th of October, and winter vehicles were in constant run upon the roads. At that time the Rideau Canal was about being finished, and among other arguments of its expected usefulness, it was stated, "that water communication would be kept open between the Ottaway and the St. Lawrence until November."—Now-a-days, a full month might be added to the prognostication. This gradual change in the climate of Canada is an important fact, deserving of better notice than we have given it.—*Kingston Whig*.

A few days ago, there appeared in the Newark Daily *Advertiser*, an interesting article, setting forth the softening effects on our climate, of the annexation of Canada. It was taken for granted that the population of Canada would greatly increase after her entrance into our Union, and that her country would be more rapidly put under cultivation. In the extract from the Kingston *Whig* which we publish above, we have given us, as if in proof of the conjectures of the scientific Jerseyman, the remarkable change from rigor to serenity in the climate, a partial settlement of our northern neighbor has already wrought. And when the Canadas are fully peopled and their resources more thoroughly developed, the winds which sweep from thence to us, will lose that biting chillness which hidden ice and snow impart.

In our own country, owing to its rapid settlement the change is even more perceptable. Our springs are earlier, our falls later, our winters are shorter, than when our fathers took up their sojourn in the wilderness. And though we may appear from time to time to be going backwaad rather than forward in this particular, though for few days in winter our air may sting like the cold of the Arctic, yet year by year, the severity of our climate lessens.

*There is at this time a marked difference* between the same latitudes on the eastern and Western continents. The salt air of the ocean which surrounds her, keeps England in a sort of foggy equability, but upon the continent of Europe and far remote from the sea, the climate is much milder and less changeable than in similar or lower latitudes. Cincinnati and Naples are in nearly the same parrallel, yet consumptives from the one get healing for their lungs in the balmy air of the other. New Orleans and Jerusalum are equidistant from the equator, yet over the gutters of the one ice frequently forms in winter, while Saracen who defended the other, denied the existence of snow. New York is not much higher on the map than the sourthern extremity of Spain, while the inhabitants of our metropolis sit with closed doors and double windows, and gather around coal fires, while with bare necks and uncovered heads the January air is braved by the "dark eyed girls of Cadiz."

This great difference is partially owing to the prevalence of westerly winds, but far more to the newness of the country. Gibbon tells as that 1800 years ago the Roman legions passed on the ice of the Danube with their baggage wagons & amunitions of war and that battles were fought upon its bosom. The lapse of so many centuries has redeemed Germany from barbarism, and given the soil to the seed of the sower. The forests have been cut down and the light and heat let in upon the earth, morasses have been drained and the chilness, arrising from dampness destroyed. At the time when Gibbon wrote some seventy years ago, so great had been the change that the climate which once rivalled that of Quebec in sternness, was not able to cover the calmest waters of the Danube with a film.

What has been wrought there will by like causes be wrought here. And the time must come, when our climate shall be one of the most delightful under the sun. But our children's children will be in their grave ere that blessed day.—*Utica Morn. Herald*.

FAMILY NEWSPAPERS.—Few persons have any just conception of the extent of their indebtedness to the papers for the information they possess, and the moral sentiments they cherish. Compared with any past age of the world, this is a remarkable enlightened period. A large portion of the people have a considerable share of correct information on all most all topics of any real importance. Religion, geography, history, the political condition of the world, astronomy, the important practical features of national philosophy, something of geology, chemistry as applied to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and many other objects, are familiarised to the popular mind. Most persons can talk intelligently about them without pretending to learning or research.

But how did they come by their knowledge? Not at school, not from books—generally speaking—but by picking up, here a little, and there a little, from the family newspaper in imperceptibly small instalments. Let any one ask himself where he obtained his knowledge of any particular fact. He is probably unable to tell, because it came silently, unpretendingly, in the newspaper.

The same is true in regard to our best moral impressions and sentiments. They have been suggested, reiterated and fastened on the mind by the family press. The pulpit does much; parental instruction in many cases does much; but the press more than either, often more than both. Let any reader of a well-conducted family paper open its pages, and consider thoughtfully its contents.

There are in a single number sometimes from one hundred and fifty to two hundred separate and distinct articles, each one conveying an idea, a fact or a sentiment, and stated or illustrated so as to produce an effect, in enlarging the readers' store of knowledge, or giving a right direction to thought, feeling or action. Must not all this have its influence, and in the aggregate a mighty influence upon the reader? We think so.

No reflecting man can fail to see that the fifty-two visits in a year of a carefully conducted paper, intelligent, correct, elevated in moral tone, and withal interesting in its contents, must exert a great and blessed influence upon domestic life. Children growing up under such influences, are far more likely to be intelligent, correct in their opinions and morals, and better prepared for the active duties of life, than they could possibly have been without it.

### A PEEP INTO FUTURITY.

BY HUGAG.

"All aboard!" shouted the conductor, and with a whistle and a jerk we were again on our way, and soon the trees and meadows, brooks and hills, seemed whizzing by, and the dust and cinders flew thick and fast. But amid the roaring and jolting of the cars, sleep like a ministering angel, came to my relief. Gradually the noise was hushed, and the speed at which I rode inspired dreams of a lofty character.

It was a wide rotunda, from which led two halls on either side. Many tall Corinthian columns rose about me, hewn from the whitest marble, and their gilded capitals were lighted from a stained glass dome. The ceilings were adorned with carved words, images, and paintings; and in a short the master pieces of the Grecian sculptors, and of modern artists seemed to adorn and decorate the wall's niches. But scarcely had I begun to gaze upon the beauties of the pile of splendor when a roar like that of many oceans burst upon my ear, and I concluded. I was in the temple of the gods at mount Olympus, until a mass of polished steel, and brass and silver, rushed into one of the long halls, and passed out at the extremity of the other, followed by a train of what I called some thirty pagan temples, all glittering with carved wood and iron, gilded eagles, pinnacles and spires. No sooner than the train stopped out stepped a Yankee (I knew him by his voice,) and shouted "Hartford!" at the windows of each of the cars. A throng of gentlemen, ladies and children poured from the opening doors and stood within the rotunda. Being very anxious to view the interior of the cars or temples, and see the motive power I entered one, and had hardly recovered from the shock which the dazzling magnificence reflected, when the train, which had been set in motion again, stopped in a rotunda of the same size and splendor with the first, and the Yankee captain cried "Springfield!" I staggered to a seat in utter unconciousness and as I endeavoured to locate myself on what appeared to be a picture of New York, I sank to my waist in a delicious sofa, which again restored my senses. The towns and cities, lakes and mountains once more shoot in confusion by, as the conductor hurriedly tapped me on the shoulder and whispered "ticket."

"Where are you bound?" said I.

"Boston. Be there in twenty minutes—Fare from Springfield, one dime—from New York, three dimes.

I handed him a shilling.

"Behind the times," said he; "no such coin in circulation."

I had the good luck to carry a gold dollar as a pocket piece, which I drew out, and paid my fare.

"Where am I, captain?" said I involuntarily.

He smiled, and rushed from the car, which had entered the third rotunda, shouted "Worcester!"

"Mister, where am I!" said I to the nearest man.

He eyed me with evident surprise a moment, though his eyes sparkled as he asked; "Been asleep?

"Yes sir. Got to New Haven yet, or is this—"

"Tell me the year!" said he.

"It's 1848 of course—are you crazy?" I replied. He tapped me on the shoulder, and said: You've slept a hundred years—it's 1949!—Several have slep over. This is the air-line railroad from New York to Boston—air-line ther is, that are no curves, and but three corners, which we turn in an instant by machinery. All sorts of new inprovements, now-a days. Why, man! it'll take you all your life-time to look at all the patented, labor-saving machinery New England. We do everything but sleep and eat by some ne hangled invention or other! We—"

"Good! it must be so. Yankee nation! What cannot Yankees and steam accomplish!" said I.

"Steam! Nousense, man—it's out of date on railroads. This is Fuzgum's electro magnetic patent, eight day, twelve foot driver, 800 horse power battery, silver plated. self propeller—cost $25,000—this thing which draws us now. This road coast some 20 millions, and has paid for itself twice, and has not been completed three years, they use the patent suspension bridge, Vulcan rail, which is laid on a solid wall of stone seven feet apart. We go at the rate five miles and three quarters per minute, and—why, sir!—you are behind the times, indeed. What'll you give me to *show you the leviathan*, (not elephant,) "three weeks?"

"Anything in my possession. I am a great hand for new things. I'll see the leviathan and ride!—Hurrah! hur—"

"Stop! here's Boston. Keep close to me, and we'll get a seat in the first elevated omnibus, for the ocean Hotel—best house in the city. Come, we do things so quick we seldom carry bagage."

I made fast to his coat tail, and my Yankee guide rushed through crowds, and temples and galleries, till we found ourselves at last in the flying, elevated electro something omnibus, which was an open car some 20 feet long, on a railroad, elevated about thirty feet above the street. A double track was laid all the way, and we met several cars and omnibuses, *rushing* down, propelled by little electric engines.—Below the street was throged with trucks, goods, merchants, ana carriers. On either side broad sidewalks were filled with people, and above, the houses rose from eight to ten stories, all constructed from iron, gilded and painted in the most costly and beautiful manner.

At last when we had come about ten miles in five minutes at fast up hill as down, we arrived at what I should have supposed to be Solomon's temple, restored; but no, it was the Ocean Hotel. Of our entry into this place, the furniture, the carving, the gilding and the painting, we will not speak. After visiting a fashionable tailor shop, to take a rest preparitory to seeing the *elephant!*—no! the *leviathan*, and to make the tour of the State.

"What has happened Mr. Jonathan, since 1849?" said I to a Yankee, who was gazing at the sea of roofs. He nearly fainted at the question and said he could mercey mention a few of the principal changes and inventions.

"Gen. Taylor," said he, was "President in 1849, wasn't he? Yes, he was, and we've had any quantity since. We're a republic now, and the United States extend from the Artic Ocean to the Terra del Fuego and, in short comprises all America. England's a republic, and a yankee is their president. There was but one kingdom in the world six days ago, but the translantic telegraph was then out of order. We havn't hard for almost a week from t'other side, and—here! see that flying car up there, see it. It's going to San Francisco, the largest city in America, or the United States, all the same. It's out of sight but the great Aerial Electric Navigation Company are building a car that will beat that—it's manufacturing in that machine shop yonder," said he, as he pointed to a building fourteen stories and a half high.

'There's generally', continued he, 'universal peace on earth, and the last despatches from the moon said that the revolution had been brought to a close, and that bloodshed had ceased to stain that paradise, and while we speak of it, there's a fellow from the moon, who came down on a flying car, yesterday, but their air is so different from ours, he can't stay long; and he pointed to a very perfect little man, about three feet high, 'But we'll go up to the moon by next car, and look—(here I had recourse to the camphor bottle)—about town. Yes, we will—hem, there's some angels there—some gals, and they think everything of us Yankees. Hurrah! there's the California, the last steamer from Liverpool. She started day before yesterday. She is made of iron, gutta percha and durus. Durus is a metal recently discovered in Greenland and small quantities are found in Patagonia—a metal which won't bend, break, or receive any impression, except when the greatest degree of heat possible to be obtained, is applied to it. She ran through an iceberg on her last trip, but di'l not stop, and you cant break her to peices or sink her, no, you can't. She's seven hundred feet long, and twenty-five broad, is covered with gutta percha, made transparent all over, and runs under water half the time in a storm. There's the evening train of flying cars for New Orleans—pretty good load; the electric train carries more though, this weather. More competition on this route than any other in America; except the New York and Rio Janeiro evening lines; they run for four dimes. See that building there! At one end they drive in a flock of sheep and this door is a mutton market, and the other is a ready made clothing store.—There is a printing office in the building, and here is a machine in it which will make a spelling book out of a shirt in seven minutes; but they'll have to give it up, as there's one in the very next house which will make a spelling book from cotton batting in six minutes. Fact, sir!'

I applied camphor, to my temples and nose.

'I tell you the truth; but the crack invention of the day is gummbuggum gas. Goes ahead of Chloroform, altogether. Why, last night my brother in New Orleans was smashed to a pulp by the falling of a stone weighing twelve tons, but we immediately applied the extract of gold water, and gumbuggum, and when I left at two o'clock, he was comfortably well. We dont die at all now, if we can manage to get hold of the extract of water and gumbuggum gas before heat leaves the body. If all the warmth has left the body, life has left it; but if not, life is perfectly safe. Now tea is ready; come let us get tea and then we'll have a ride.'

At thoughts of supper I *awoke*, and we had just got to New Haven. What slow, good for nothing cars and steamboats we have—can't go but a mile a minute! We *are* behind the times.

### TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

There is good sense and profitable instruction in the following extract from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

"A correspondent in the interior of the State, informs us that he has a son 'who is very anxious to become a merchant, a lawyer, or a member of some other polished and elevated profession. But, (adds the father) my boy while quite as intelligent as lads generally, is not remarkably so; and, inasmuch as I have but one son, and I am in a fair business myself—a country store-keeper—I hesitate as to submit him to the temptation of metropolitan life. My own judgment is, that he had better follow in the footsteps of his father, become a useful member of society in the circle in which he now moves and mingles, and not, by false pride or a mistaken ambition, wander from his true sphere, and perhaps become a victim to some habit of vice to which he is now a stranger. Am I right? Can you give me any advice upon the subject?' In our judgment, our correspondent is perfectly correct. If his son, in addition to his ambition, had manifested extraordinary talents, it would have been the duty of his father to afford him a full opportunity for their development and cultivation. But, inasmuch as his intellectual faculties are but ordinary, he should not be tempted beyond his proper sphere, or induced by a fatal vanity to venture into the arena for the fearful struggles of which he is not suited. Trades in this country are too much neglected. It is another mistake in parents, to suppose that a boy, in becoming a mechanic, unfits himself for some higher, or perhaps we should say, more intellectual pursuit.—This is not the case. Talent, like water, will find its level. Some of the most distinguished men of the country—statesmen, philosophers, philanthropists—started as humble mechanics, artisans, traders, or farmers. This can be readily ascertained on turning to the early histories of many of the most eminent in our land. What a boy most requires, is, *first, a proper moral basis—second, habits of industry*. Give him these, with a fair education, and his character will develop itself, whether he be a 'mill-boy' in Virginia, or a 'wagoner' in Ohio; whether born in one extremity of the Union or the other. Our men of enterprise are, in nine cases out of ten, the children of poverty—compelled by the force of circumstances to depend upon their own resources, and to struggle against all the anxieties, difficulties and perils which beset the upward path of fame. 'The boy,' it should be remembered, 'is father to the man' in more senses than one—and therefore it is that early training, proper habits in youth, an active, buoyant, determined spirit, are all important. It is said of the late sage of Quincy, *that his last words to his son were, 'a stout heart, a clear conscience, and never despair.'* This doctrine covers the whole ground. And yet parents are apt to make fearful mistakes with regard to proper pursuits for their children. The careful and thoughtful selection of a calling or profession, is one of the most responsible duties of life. We thus at once direct, in some sense, the future existence of beings over whom we have the greatest control, and who naturally look upon us with respect and confidence. How careful should we be not to commit a mistake! not to sacrifice a son's happiness upon the altar of false pride! Who can't point out intelligent citizens in this community who have taught their sons to despise labor, to regard honest industry as a reproach? Alas! what a false, what a criminal error—an error that may involve unhappiness for years—poverty, dissipation, misery, and their fearful attendants."

# One month Later from California.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

The steamship Crescent City, Captain Stoddard reached her dock, No. 2, North River, at 11 o'clock this morning. She left Chagres on the 28th of November, and arrived at Kingston, Jamacia, on the 6th,

She brings one month later news from San Francisco, to the 2d of November.

The Crescent City brings one million of dollars on freight, besides a large shipment of California gold belonging to the passengers.

Rents at San Francisco, and the other city sites continue to increase, and building is rapidly going forward. There is great danger of fires, especially at San Francisco. The buildings being principally wooden, and of light construction, and there being no fire engines, or organized means of suppressing fire, the city is liable to be swept away by conflagration. The hundreds of ships, crowded closely in port would, in such a case, also be destroyed. Efforts are being made to organize a fire department.

The Californias are determined in the stand they have taken in their Convention, against the existance of slavery in the territory.

Great complaint is made of the monopoly exercised by a few persons in the navigation of the Sacramento. These persons have squatted upon, or secured all the landings and city sites upon the river, and charge exhorbitantly for the transportation of passengers and freight, and the privaledges of landing and storriage at their depots along the river.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.—The State Constitution has been submitted to the people of California, and will be voted for or against on the 13th of November. With reference to this subject, the *Alta Californian*, of the 1st Nov. observes:

"The political fires, which have slumbered long remain pent up no more. Inconsistent with the character of the inhabitants, the nature of their occupation, and the immediate requirements of California, as it may appear, our citizens have in mass meeting revived political distinctions, zealously advocated extreme, if not ultra measures, and plunged into the unhesitating support of party principles; abandoning, in many instances, business pursuits, and wholly forgetful of the chief desire of their lives and to accomplish which they have assembled on these shores. This heated state of public feeling is confined almost exclusively to the district of San Francisco.

"It is hard to say which party is the strongest in this place—Whig or Democrat.

"There are numerous candidates daily presented for the offices to be filled by the election of the 13th November. For Governor we have the names of Peter H. Burnett, W. M. Stewart, W. S. Sherwood; for Lieutennant Govinor, J. McDougal, F. J. Lippitt; for Representatives to Congress, Edward Gilbert, R. M. Price, G. W. Wright, L. Dent, W. Shannon and a list of names before the people, of the aspirations of which, with the qualifications and prospects we know nothing. To the Senate of the United States, California will send J. C. Fremont, and the choice for the remaining set will be probably Thomas Butler King, or H. W. Hallock.

"To the gold digger in the industrious pursuit, the month of October has proved more satisfactory "pay" than to the politician. The ship loads of emigrants landed at this port have with better discretion than generally exercised heretofore, pushed on for the mining country, where, we are credibly informed, they are for the most part prosperous and contented. Stories of individual success among them are by no means rare.

"The health of the mining community was never better than at this time. The sickly season is passed, and the heat of the Sacramento and San Joaquin vallies greatly abated. Winter quarters are spoken of and a mountain home will be the choice of nearly all now engaged in mining."

In the address to the people of California, submitting the constitution, the delegates say:

"In establishing a boundry for the State, the convention confirmed as near as was deemed practicable and expedient, to great natural landmarks, so as to bring into a union all those who should be included by natural interest, mutual wants and mutual dependance. No portion of the territory is included, the inhabitans of which were not, or might not have been legitimately represented in the convention under the authority by which it was convened; and in unanimously resolving to exclude slavery from the State of California, the great principle has been maintained, that to the people of each state and territory, *alone*, belongings the right to establish such muncipal regulations, and decide such questions, as affect their peace, prosperity and happiness."

Several meetings, well attended, have been held, preparatory to the gonaral election which is to take place on the 13th Nov., for the purpose of electing state officers and deciding upon the adoption of the coustitution formed by the late convention at Monterey.

One held on the 25th November, was attended by about 4,000 persons, and many more would have been present had the Plaza been large enough to accommodated them. Many speeches were made, all of which proclaimed that California should be a free State, "Whether annexed to the Union by Congress, or not, she should still be a free State, governing, by her commerce, that of the whole Pacific coast."

On the 27th November, another meeting was held which broke up in a row, in consequence of some injudicious speeches on the question, of who were to be considered voters under the new constitution.

We make the following extracts form thecorrespondence of the Alta California:

SACRAMENTO CITY, Oct. 28, 1849.

It is astonishing to me, who have not visited this portion of the country for one year, to find the progress of the country so extensive and so rapid. I was prepared for a wonderful developement of resources, but I could not have conceived of one so great. Benicia, New York, Martinez, Suisun, Sutter and Sacramento City are all filling up, but Sacramento City exceeds and outdoes them all. And all along the bank of the Sacramento for miles I could see the clearings, the log houses, the horses and cattle, and the families of the recently arrived emigrants. This was to me the most cheering of all, for it was a strong indication that the great agricultural interests of California were about to assume their proper position.

The afflicting intelligence of the death of Brevet Captain Warner, of the Topographical corps of the U. S. A. is confirmed. It appears that the party with whom he was engaged in searching for a practicable route for a railroad across the Sierra Nevada, had crossed the mountain and were returning by a new route. Some of the animals had given out, and the party have been divided to allow them to recuit. Capt. Warner, with a few men and animals were pushing on ahead through a cannon, about 25 miles above the usual emigrant trail which crosses the mountains, when they were attacked by a party of Indians, who were concealed behind the crags that overhung the path on each side.

Capt. Warner was killed by an arrow which entered his back just below the left shoulder, and passing right through him, came out just under the left nipple. The guide was also killed, and several animals. Not only will this intelligence carry sorrow to the numerous friends which Capt. Warner has left in California, but the government will deplore the loss of an able, indefatigable and useful officer.

The emigration which has alredy arrived is estimated at about 3000 wagons by a gentleman who has recently arrived. He thinks, that at least 1000 wagons more will come through, and is farther of opinion that many will not be able to get through, and that they will suffer severely. My information does not enable me to give an opinion as to the correctness of this intelligence.

Sacramento City is full of political aspirants.

THE OVERLAND EMIGRATION.—We have news from the Plains by persons who crossed the Sierra Nevada on the 15th inst. having left the Missouri River on the 21st of June. This party came in the rear of the great Spring emigration to California and suffered from the loss of animals and outfits, because of the great scarcity of forage on all the traveled routes,

These persons represent that the emigration had about reached to the foot of the mountains on the Carson route by the sink of Mary's River; and that near the summit of the range on this road they met relief trains going forward to those who might need assistance. Most of the belated emigration were ...ed, by representations on the way, to take the ... route, which diverges to the north, on the ... at 80 miles above the sink of Mary's River ... quent information says that they have ta... ken ... difficult road, and will be from one to ... two ... ter arriving at the settlements, ... en a great deal of trouble, loss and toil from losing teems, &c. on the way, the people were pretty well provided with provisions, and there were no particular maladies among them, except slight scorbutic symptoms among some trains.

We neglected to say above, that relief has been sent to the Lawson route, and that there is no apprehension of any serious calamity befallen any person or party on that road.

On the 13th inst, it commenced snowing on the Sierra Nevada mountains, for the first time during this season. It fell to about the debth of eight inches.

Gen. John Wilson, of Mo. Navy Agent for this Port, with his family will be here in the course of two or three weeks. He has come overland, and is most probably on this side of the mountains at present. He is a gentleman of high moral worth, and his residence in our community with his accomplished family, will be received as quite an acquistiion to the social circle of this city.—*Pacific News.*

CALIFORNIA POLITICAL NEWS.—Durivage, the well-known correspondence of the *New Orleans Picayune*, writes from San Francisco as follows:

There are several candidates in the field for the officers of trust, honor and employmenter. For the responsible and profitable office of Govinor, there are three who are pretty prominent. The first is Capt. J. W Hallock, U. S. Topographical Engineer, and Adj. General to Brig. Gen. Riley. He is a man of sound mind, well informed, acquainted with the wants of the country as well as any man in the territory, and would ably fill the office. I believe he is a Whig. Next is Peter R. Burnett, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Oregon. He is also an able man, and would fill the gubernatorial chair very creditably. He was elected at the recent election Judge of the Superior Court. Next in the field is Winfield Scott Sherwood, late of New York State, a delegate in the Convention, from Sacramento. He is a young lawyer with a good deal of natural sense and a strong, and determined mind; in appearance and manners, is an out-and-out-Yankee. He is a politician by trade and is ambitious of distinction. His position in the Convention has been a conspicious one—his banner is that of the "Young Democrat," and he battles for it "tooth and nail." In spite of the *Prestige* of his military name, I fear he will not be made "Commander-in-chief of all the forces of the State." Cols. J. D. Stevenson and Fremont have been talked of, but I do not think they will run.—There is a score of aspirants for Congress, but I cannot furnish all their names Dr. Gwin and T. Butler King are spoken of for the senitorial race.—There is one thing very certain, that the men for all the offices in the gift of the people will all be determined on before the Convention adjourns, and the various tickets all cut and dried here.

The expense of the new State Government, at the present value of time in California and on the same scale of remuneration proposed in the skedule, will be most enormous; the present Convention will cost every cent of $75,000, and this for forty-eight members. The first session of the Legislature will cost at the most moderate estimate, $150,000, and before all the machinery of the Government is in full operation, many a keg of gold-dust will be expended.

THE BOSTON TRAGEDY.—The way in which Littlefield was first induced to commence a search in the vault of Professor Webster's water closet, was, as far as we have been able to elict any reliable information, as follows:

Dr. Bigelow, when he understood that the medical college was in process of being searched, made it a point to be present, and after the rest of the building had undergone a through investigation, he turned to Littlefield and asked if there was not another vault connected with the establishment.

Littlefield answered in the affirmative, that there was such a vault, which was a resepctacle from the water closet of Mr. Webster's room; but that there was no way of etering it except by digging and enterance through the wall.

Dr. Bigelow then inquired if he knew in which place to commence operation; he stated, that he did not himself, but would find the architect of the building who would inform him of the proper place.

This was accordingly done, and the architect pointed out the spot, whereupon Littlefield, under the orders of Dr. Bigelow, commenced operations, and dug for two entire nights, (a mason with his proper tools would have done the same job in four hours,) and finally succeeded in effecting an entrance, and discovering part of the remains.

It is said by Littlefield, that when the awful truth burst upon him, in the lone and horrible vault, his sensations were overpowering, and he nearly fainted. It will be recollected that this feeling must have resulted in pure horror of the deed, as it is well known that littlefield has been much employed, and is frequently in the habit of handling and carrying bodies and fragments of bodies in all stages of decomposition. We may, from this fact, form some idea of the revolting nature of this black and damnable crime.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—*More Foul Play Suspected! Murder, Perhaps!*—James R. Rowe, Esq., an eminent lawyer from Albany who recently arrived in this city, has very mysteriously disappeared, and there is some apprehension that he may have become a victim to assassination. On thursday evening he attended the Boston Theatre, and at the close of the entertainment he is said to have taken to further enjoyment, and at four o'clock on Friday morning, was picked up in the street by a cabman, and conveyed to the Montgomery House.—During that day, he remained in a state of indisposition. Dr. Lane was called on to visit him, and expressed the opinion that the patient was laboring under the influence of morphine. At 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, Mr. Rowe, still observed to act somewhat strangely, left the house, and has not since been heard from.

A telegraphic despatch has been sent to Albany, and an answer received, but no trace of him has been found out.

Mr. Rowe had in his possession at the time of leaving the Montgomery House, two notes of hand, of $1100, each and one of $800,—also, a gold watch, and probably, considerable money. His effects remain at the house.—*Boston Times. Dec. 7.*

APPOINTED.—A Washington letter says: "Mr. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, brother of the present Governor, has been designated for the Consulate at Glasgow, a position which, from its advantage of position and profit, attracted no inconsiderable competition among applicants for semi-diplomatic appointments."

This new functionary, at the latest accounts, was the rankest kind of a "Locofoco;" and is said to have choked, in his short political career, more "Federalists" than any other man in Westmoreland co.—He has certainly turned Whig, or moderated his notion of "progressive Democracy" amazingly, to receive from Gen. Taylor's cabinet a foreign appointment. The Johnston family are getting along admirably.—James, the Consul, is considered the best man in the family, and is said to be a very competent judge of Scotch Whiskey. If this be true, his appointment to Glasgow will give general satisfaction to the importers of that formidable stimulant.—*Pitts. Chron.*

THE TARIFF OF '46!—The editor of the Mauch Chunk *Democrat*, in his last paper, furnishes the annexed *gloomy* account of the *ruinous* effects of the Tariff of '46, in the Lehigh region. The Whig papers will "please notice."

We last weeek took a ride to Easton by way of Craneville, Allentown and Bethlehem, and were very much pleased to see the many improvements being made along the line of the Canal. The Crane Iron Co. in addition to three large Furnaces now in blast, have two more nearly completed which are 18 feet between the Boshes. The building of three large Furnaces together with the splendid Engines which are being put up to drive them, and the many new brick buildings which are being built, make Catasauqua the most lively place we have seen for some time, and speak well for the enterprize of the Company and the citizens of the place.

FRAUD IN DRY GOODS.—The merchants of New York are preparing a petition to the Legislature of that State, asking the passage of a law enforcing a forfeiture on the part of the sellers of dry goods, which are short measure, of an amount equal to the quantity short, by fair measurement, in addition to the deficiency.

They say it is a common habit of manufacturing establishments in Pennsylvania, New England, and all parts of Europe, to put up dry goods in this way. The New York *Courier* adds that the evil here alluded to has become very extensive in almost every kind of goods from abroad which find a market in that city. In broadcloths, cotton goods, linens, carpetings, &c., the pieces southern from abroad are found to *fall short*, by a yard or more of the measure marked upon them, and for which they are sold.


# Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1849.


NO ORGANIZATION.—At our last advices from Washington, no organization had taken place. The week had been spent in ineffectual ballottings, with a very little different result from the week previous, except that, instead of voting for Cobb, the Democrats had supported one member after another, until they finally settled on Brown, of Indiana, to whom they grve 109, the largest vote received by any one. What the result of all this will be, no one pretends to know. WISTHROP had withdrawn from the contest, and Brown had been dropped, so that neither party had a candidate. In this state of the case, of course we have no Message, and don't know when we shall.

"GOING TO CALIFORNIA."—Two interesting letters from a California adventurer, en route for the land of gold, will be found in to-days paper. They will well repay perusal, and we congratulate our readers on the fact that they are to be continued on the writer's arrival at his destination.

☞ The Editor of the *Gazette* does not see any wit, satire, or point, in "Heroic Age's" message, published in our last. On the contrary, he is very much "put out" at it, and declares it absolutely "stale and flat." Our cotemporay, very probably, is one of that class that can't appreciate or take a joke—or may be, like the gentleman with remarkable *long-ears*, who could'nt do much at dancing, but requested if there was any —— *eating* to be done, to just "tip him the wink."

RAILROAD PROSPECTS.—The prospect of our speedy connection with the east by Railroad becomes brighter and brighter daily. The contractors between this and the State line, are pushing their respective works forward with commendable activity, and we are pleased to learn that a meeting of the directors of the Buffalo and State line road was to have been held yesterday at Buffalo to receive the report of the Engineers, and adopt measures for the immediate prosecution of their portion of the work. We are glad to see this. Their delay, which to us has been unaccountable, in pushing forward their surveys and final location of the work, has been the cause of dampening the ardor of the friends of the road on this side of the line. We hope, therefore, that all delays in that quarter are ended, and that we shall see the whole work advertised for contract soon.

West of us the prospect is equally flattering. There are two distinct and seperately organized companies to construct the road to the Ohio line. Which will ultimately be *the* company, it is not for us to decide. That one or the other will build the road is now certain. On the Ohio side of the line, we see that active preliminary measures for its continuation to Cleveland has been adopted. Frederick Harback Esq., has been appointed chief engineer, and he is providing a corps of engineers to commence the surveys shortly. Books of subscription have been opened and active measures are being taken to have the stock subscribed. The distance from Cleveland to the Pennsylvania line is 73 miles, and it is estimated that there will be no grade over 10 feet to the mile. These four links complete the whole chain of Railroads from Buffalo to Cleveland, and the prospect is now very fair that cars will run over the whole distance (about 180 miles) within two or three years; and from Buffalo to this point, in a year, or a year and a half at the farthereat.

We have already discussed at some length, in previous numbers of the *Observer*, the merits of this road as a good paying investment, and its prospective advantages to the farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics generally, but we have not said all we have to say upon the subject—hence, at our earliest convenience, we will present our readers with some figures and facts going to demonstrate the position we have heretofore advanced.

WINTER HAS COME.—Old Winter, says a cotemporary, is now fairly upon us, and we shall soon feel the severe pinchings of Jack Frost. The young and the affluent may hail its presence with real joy—'tis to most of them a season of hirality and mirth; in the round of parties, balls, sleigh rides, &c., they find enjoyment and pleasure. Yes, winter is a merry time for such; but there are others who dread its approach, who hail each warm day that lingers in the lap of winter as a blessing;—they are the poor, who find it more expensive to live, and more difficult to obtain employment than in the summer season. For the idle, intemperate and dissolute, there is but little pity; but the virtuous, upright, industrious poor, deserve our sympathies and the aid of all who have it in their power to ameliorate their condition. Such crave not charity when *labor* can be obtained; and not unfrequently even a day's work will cheer the heart and warm the hearth of some poor but industrious man, till he can get permanent employment. Ye, then, whom God hath dealt bountifully with, who never feel the pinchings of want, who know not what it is to *need* the very necessaries of life, lend that little assistance in the time of need to the deserving poor, which will be a blessing to them and in no manner impoverish you.

THE STATE DEBT.—We have been amused with an article in the Erie *Gazette*, in relation to the State Debt, which we are induced to notice, on account of its fallacious nature, although we are not often tempted to travel out of our own bailiwick to expose the errors of our opponents.

—The *Gazette* complacently informs its readers, "that under the Administration of Gov. JOHNSON, nearly two hundred thousand dollars of the State debt has been cancelled, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars accumulated for the North Branch Canal, which will probably be completed next season."

This matter was so fully explained prior to the election, that we scarcely expected the *Gazette* would now attempt to deceive its readers by reviving the humbug, and especially after it was so signally rebuked at the polls in October. Now a few plain facts will place this business in its true light before the people Prior to last winter, a law was in existence requiring the State Treasurer to cancel $50,000 of the greasy Relief Notes every quarter, providing there was that amount in the Treasury. Under that law, the reduction of the State Debt was first commenced in 1846, when near $200,000 were destroyed. In 1847, it was reduced about $160,000; and in 1848, a little over $152,000. Mr. PLUMER, the late efficient State Treasurer, cancelled $76,000 of these Relief Notes in his time, when the Federalists arrested the further diminution of the State Debt in this way, by repealing the law requiring their destruction. Thus these dirty Relief Notes are retained in circulation by Gov. JOHNSTON and his friends as a currency for the people, not redeemable in specie, while they use hard money, or its equivalent, in buying up State Stocks. The reduction of the State Debt, then it will be seen, was commenced under Gov. SHUNK's Administration, and our opponents are only carrying out his policy in a different manner. Instead of of destroying the Relief Notes, at the rate of $150,000, or more, per annum, they keep them in circulation to pay the State Creditors, and appropriate an equal sum to the purchase of State Stocks, which is only an exchange of payment of one kind of debt to another.

Unless we are much mistaken, the Annual Reports in January next, will show that the State Debt has not been lessened as much under the present dynasty, as under that of its immediate predecessor.—Since Gov. JOHNSTON came into power $400,000 have been borrowed at 6 per cent. to avoid the inclined Plane, near Philadelphia, and three new Judicial Districts have been created at an annual expense of about $5000. This latter sum will be a permanent addition to the State Debt, and the former will more than balance the amount claimed to have been liquidated under the prisent Administration.

The intelligent reader will thus see through the flimsy trick of our opponents, who are entitled to no credit for any efforts they have made towards liquidating the State Debt. The fact is they are only carrying out the Democratic policy under a different guise.—*Crawford Democrat.*

# Going to California.

[Correspondence of the Erie Observer.]

HAVANA, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, 1849.

SIR:—Tuesday, the 15th inst., the day we left New York, was as beautiful and pleasant as was ever shone upon by an October's sun in that northern clime. The farewell we muttered to our friends, and the "God bless you," given in return, lingered in our ears, sank deep into our hearts, and will not soon be forgotten. Amid the waving of handkerchiefs, the cries and adieus of friends, the shouts and hurras of the thousands assembled on the wharves, the mighty ship was loosed from her moorings, and glided slowly down the bay. We sat upon deck watching the receding towers and spires of the vast city, until it became almost painful. At length night, dark and lowering despoined over the sea—the city vanished, not a gleam from its myriad lights was visible, the moon sank in gloom, and the stars grew dim and faint—the veiw widened and deepened, the wind came fierce and cold, it was a gale from the sea—the turbulent waters looked desolate and comfortless; then we shivered and muttered something which was not deepest in our hearts, went below, crept into our berths, and sleep came over us kind and pleasant—the ocean lulled us to reposo.

The next morning we arose fresh and invigorated, banished every thought of home and friends from our mind, and commenced an examination of our ship, her officers, passengers and crew. It was the United States steam ship "Ohio," Lieut. Schenck, commanding. Custom house measurement, she is three thousand tons burthen, and is propelled by two powerful engines, each of eleven hundred horse power; she has on board five hundred tons of anthracite coal, of which she consumed thirty tons every twenty-four hours; her speed is however slow, not averaging more than eight or eight and a-half knots per hour, equal to about ten statute miles. The number of her passengers is nearly five hundred, about two hundred of whom were bound for the El Dorado of the Pacific. Among the distinguished personages on board, are the Hon. John Slidell, formerly U. S. minister to Mexico, and the Hon. Bailey Peyton, U. S. minister to Chili, with their families. There are many others of less political notoriety, but in their own estimation of much greater importance. We endeavor to amuse and enjoy ourselves as much as possible, and the steward complains of our voraciously increasing appetites. We breakfast at 7, lunch at 12, dine at 3, and sup at 8 o'clock; the tables are furnished with every luxury the New York markets affords. About 10 o'clock on Friday night, or in eighty hours after leaving New York, we cast anchor off the harbor of Charleston, and lay there until 8 o'clock the next morning, when no mail boat coming off, we proceeded without them. At 4 o'clock the same evening during a heavy gale, we took on board a pilot, and at 6 lay off Savannah, until a small steam boat came out to us, with which we exchanged mails and passengers. We were now getting into a warmer climate, and the decks are covered with awnings, under which we read, write, smoke, walk, talk, dance, and sometimes eat and sleep. Sunday morning old ocean raged and foamed so terribly, every body was sick, and Divine service was not performed. The ladies sat round the cabin, pale, languid and distressingly beautiful. The gentlemen lounged about attempting to laugh, and appear indifferent, but soon crawled below again. In the afternoon it became more calm, and at 3 o'clock the ship's bell tolled the regular church going tune, and all assembled under the awning on the quarter deck, where the Episcopal Church services was performed, and an elegantly written and eloquent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Noville of Philadelphia. It was listened to with deep attention, and afforded a theme of admiration for all. At 9 o'clock the same night, when about eight miles from the Florida coast, our ship struck (twice on a coral reef, which is said not to be laid down on any chart. Then was presented one of the most horrid scenes of confusion, terror and dismay, which can scarcely be described. The females sent up two such terrific and unearthly shrieks, which mingled with the oaths and curses of the men, the crackling of the ropes and sails, the heaving and surging of the vessel, was almost enough to appal the stoutest heart. Every one, however, was soon quieted, but not satisfied, on being assured that all danger was over, and that no damage had occured to the ship. A few hours after, one of the ship's crew died, and at 10 o'clock the next morning, the corpse, laid out on a plank, was placed abaft the starbard wheel-house; the Episcopal burial service was read by the Parson, and the body slid from the plank into the sea. Poor fellow! he was a fireman, and died from fatigue, exposure and exhaustion.

On Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, exactly seven days after we left New York, the north-eastern portion of the Island of Cuba appeared looming up at a distance, and soon we saw the revolving light on the castle which guards the entrance to the harbor of Havanna, and as it was contrary to the laws of the Island to enter the harbor after sun down, and there being no anchorage, we had to run up and down the coast until day light, and just as the sun was peeping over the hills, we glided past Moro Castle, and were hailed by the sentinel; we answered, passed on, and anchored in the centre of the most beautiful, most secure, and best fortified harbor in the world. Presently a dozen sable rowers, each with "Sanidad" marked on the front of his hat, came along side, and a health officer stepped on board, to enforce sanitory regulations, and enquire into the health of our passengers and crew. This was followed by another, the hats of each rower being marked "Captain General." Other officers came on board to examine the papers of the ship; every thing being being deemed correct and proper, we were permitted to go ashore, with the prospect of being locked up in the Calaboose, if we were not on board before sun-down as we had no passports. We visited the Paseo, or promenade, built of solid rock, and planted with beautiful and stately trees; the Plaza, in the centre of which is a marble statue of Columbus, and an elegant fountain of water, and the Tacon Theatre, a building of immense size and splendid architecture; Christ's Church, the Cathedral, the American Fonda, the fish and meat markets are all elegant structures, but which I have not space, time or ability to describe. The houses are all built in the usual Spanish style, in the form of a square, and generally three stories high; the interior of the square is an open court filled with vines, plants and flowers, and the principal rooms open into it. The lower floor, even of magnificent palaces, is used as a stable and carriage house, a main entrance being only reversed; the upper rooms alone are inhabited by the family. There is not a fireplace, chimney, or a glass window in a single house on the Island, unless it be in one or two American boarding houses. Externally their appearance is not very prepossessing, but their internal arrangement nothing can exceed in comfort or convenience.

It is an elegant city containing a great amount of wealth, aristocracy, and fashion; its population numbers about one hundred and thirty thousand, more than one half of whom are slaves and free negroes. The streets and side walks are both very narrow, and paved with round stones; nobody appears to walk but military personages and negroes, but volantes are constantly going. These are two wheeled carriages with a falling top, drawn by one mule, on whose back the negro driver rides; they are very awkward and clumsy concerns, but exceedingly convenient and comfortable.

This island is eight hundred miles in length, and its average breadth about fifty; its area embraces an extent of forty-two thousand square miles, and contains a population of nearly a million, more than one half of whom are negro slaves. It pays into the coffers of Spain an annual tax of thirteen millions of dollars, in consideration of which, she maintains a standing army of more than twenty thousand men, to insult, oppress, and keep them in subjection. The government and its officers are notoriously dishonest and corrupt, while men of unsullied reputations, are incarcerated on mere suspicion of political liberality.

When you consider the rigorous censorship over the press, the police system of espionage, the grinding and oppressive taxation, the discouragement of manufacturers, the restrictions on trade and commerce, the insulting conduct of those clothed in authority, the bitter and relentless persecution of men for political opinions, you cannot be astonished at the hostile feeling and malignant hatred manifested by the people towards their government. Officers in disguise are in every cafe, crowd and party; the spies of tyranny and oppression are dogging your footsteps, and reporting your words long after they have been uttered and forgotten by yourself; no assemblage of more than ten persons can meet together for amusement, business, or pleasure, without permission from the authorities, and no one can go from one town to another, or over a few miles into the country without a passport. Not a Creole or a native Cuban is permitted to hold any office, even of the most trivial importance. The Spanish court supplies them all out of her impoverished nobility and broken down aristocracy. A tyrannical government, an avaricious priesthood, corrupt courts, and insulting officers every where make a mockery of justice, a convenience of religion, and a laugh of human misery and suffering. Thus the strong hand of arbitrary power crushes all life, energy and resolution out of the people.

It is without doubt the most rigorous and grinding system of tyranny and oppression ever tolerated or endured by man. But tyranny and oppression cannot always exist; there is a limit which oppression cannot pass—a point where oppression ceases—hope languishes and resistance begins. It is now quite time the government of this lovely and luxuriant island, had learned to regard the rights of the people, and respect their feelings and their wants. Americans, who enjoy and appreciate freedom, should no longer permit such a horrid despotism to exist so contiguous to their own lovely and peaceful shores. More anon. MEDICO.

PANAMA, NEW GRENADA, Nov. 22, 1849.

At Havana we were transferred from the Ohio to the United States Steam Ship Falcon, Lieut. Hartstein, U. S. N., commanding. We left the harbor in company, but at its entrance we parted, the former stood for New Orleans, we for Chagres. The heat was oppressive, and storms of rain and wind succeeded each other in such rapid succession that we yearned and wished once more for a sight of land and the deep green earth. Our eyes had been greeted long enough with rolling seas and mountain waves. After a passage, stormy and tempestuous, of more than five long and weary days across the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, at daylight on the morning of the 6th inst., our hearts were made glad and we rejoiced as we came to anchor off the coast of New Grenada. The preceeding night had been dark and gloomy, and without light-house or beacon to guide us, we found we had made land about three miles too far north. As day dawned we weighed anchor and soon ran down and lay off the mouth of the Chagres river; and here, we were embarked on board a little steam boat called the Orus, and carried up to the town of Chagres. This is a rascally, villainous looking place, situated on a low, marshy piece of ground scarcely above high tide, a fit habitation for the "vomito" and fevers of every description. It contains probably a hundred huts, built of Bamboo, and thatched with the leaves of the Palm. On the American side, so called, are two hovels dignified by the name of hotels, one the United States, the other the El Dorado; at either you can procure a cup of coffee and something to strengthen the inner man if you desire it.—Here, also, are the tables of the money changers, where American gold is bought at 10 per cent. premium, and other coins at due valuation. The only object of interest, is the old Spanish fort, standing on the rocky cliff between the town and the ocean, and commanding the entrance to the river. Its bold battlements look down with defiance on the dark and turbulent waters which are unceasingly lashing its rocky base. It was built by the government of Spain in the days of her glory, her wealth and her power. It is said it was afterwards taken, rebuilt and occupied by the Buccaneers, when they were the terror and scourge of the gulf and the ocean. When they were driven from the seas it was dismantled, and now, like every thing Spanish is going to ruin and decay, overgrown with ivy, moss and vines. The town contains probably a population of five hundred, and with the exception of a few Americans and Spaniards, are all Negroes; or rather a hybrid race, a mixture of Spaniard, Indian and Negro. The characteristic traits of the latter race, however, predominate. Many of their African customs they still retain, such as tatooing or marking their skins, shaving all the hair from their heads, except that portion which covers the frontal bone, which gives them a ludicrous and even hideous aspect. They pretend to speak the Spanish language, and indeed call themselves Spaniards; but, in reality, it is a sort of Patois, a mongrel dialect of Spanish and Negro. Their religion is like their language, a hybrid production, a mixture of Catholicism and Paganism, in which the forms of the former predominate. They are an ignorant, indolent and uncultivated race; but gay, contented and happy, and contact with the Americans has only sharpened their avaricious propensities without improving any of their moral or religious sentiments. Their food and clothing is of the lightest and most simple kind. Except on some gala day, or when clothed in holiday attire, they go about almost in a perfect state of nudity, with only a breech clout or a shirt tied round the waist; but, when in attendance at a fandango, or at church, they are decked out in the most gay, tawdry and fanciful style.

The passage up the Chagres river from its mouth to Cruces, the point of debarkation, is made in canoes, propelled by the natives with oars and poles, at the rate of twenty miles per day for the first thirty miles. It is deep, tortuous and muddy, with a moderate current; it afterwards becomes more shallow and rapid. Our passage up this river was the most magnificent part of our journey, and afforded us a continued source of amusement and pleasure. We sat in our little bark uttering exclamations of wonder and surprise as one new beauty after another in continued succession met our astonished gaze. As we glided slowly up the river, stretching itself through broad plains and rich savannahs, covered with the most luxuriant and splendid tropical productions. The shores were lined with gigantic palms and magnificent ferns.—The larger trees, the cano and the bamboo, are wreathed with vines and festooned with flowers. Plants not contented with growing out of the earth, attach themselves to the roots, trunks, and limbs of other trees, so that the woods are a perfect wilderness; the larger growth being literally covered with parasites, mosses, lichens, vines and climbing ferns. In the mornings our ears are regaled with music from the cawing of innumerable flocks of parrots, and the mowing and chattering of thousands of monkeys, with which the forests are filled. We reached Cruces in two days and a half after leaving Chagres; but a description of it, Gorgona and Panama, must be reserved for a future letter, as the Steam Ship California has just arrived from San Francisco, bringing three hundred passengers, and one million two hundred thousand dollars in gold dust, and the mail for the United States is about to close. Yours truly, MEDICO.

WE KNOW OUR BUSINESS BEST!—In speaking of an article in a recent Crawford *Democrat*, favoring the establishment of a system of Free Banking, the *Gazette* says: "Let the Democratic organ of this county adopt a similar manly course, and it will not only anticipate the wishes of its party friends, but secure the approving plaudits of all our citizens." Once for all, we wish to inform this self-elected *adviser* that we know our business best, and that we *sha'l not "adopt a similar course."*—More, we apprehend we *know* the "wishes of our party friends" much better than he does, and we can truly say that the course of the *Observer* has, thus far, met their entire approbation. At least, we have never heard any complaints. Until we do, we are not disposed to change, and not then unless clearly in accordance with our own convictions, and the undoubted wish of the *entire* party.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The *Gazette*, of this week, ranks our humble sheet along side of the *Pennsylvanian*, among the "radical prints" of the State. We can ask, nor wish for no higher compliment than this from either friend or opponent

All we ask is, that it ("The Message,") may have an extensive circulation and be read by every sensible man of all parties.—*Gazette,*

If you are so very anxious that it should "have an extensive circulation," suppose you publish it? That's the way to have every "sensible man of all parties" read it.

☞ Several Editorial and other original articles have been crowded out this week, to make room for our Havanna and Panama correspondent. Among them "Tariff facts, alias Fallacies," and another letter from Europe. "There is a good time coming boys, *wait a little longer.*"

# Rough Notes in Europe.

[Correspondence of the Erie Observer.]

AT SEA, SHIP SEINE, Nov. 9, 1849.

*Dear Frank:*—It rather strikes me I promised you an occasional letter, detailing the impressions which new men, new scenes, new customs and matters generally abroad make upon my mind. Instigated by the recollection of this promise the spirit of writing laid hold of me this morning and suggested a compliance by way of "killing time." Speaking of the old gentleman of the Sythe, I think when "*Tempus Fugit*" was laid down as a great truth, a voyage at sea with a two-knot breeze was not one of the elements used in the calculation. At all events, if he does "fly," he does so on "his own hook." That last is a vulgarism, but I have no ambition, and as little inclination, to pick my words or choose my phrases But a truce to this, as you gentlemen of the *press* are always *press*-ed for time, and are impatient to find the kernel amid a correspondent's chaff. Of course you will not expect much news from one on ship-board, in the middle of the Atlantic. Let us go back then to the 20th of October, the morning we sailed from New York. Frank T. went with me off to the ship, and as the Captain concluded to take a tow down the bay I had his company nearly to the Hook. Up to the moment when he stepped on board the steam boat to return I scarcely realized that I was about to leave my country. But when I gave the last pressure to his hand, and bade him the last "good bye," I must confess to sundry twinges about the praecordial region. Feelings of sadness will come over one at such a time in spite of one's self; notwithstanding the advantage and pleasure you may expect to reap by a sojourn abroad, you *will* think of home, and friends, and country, and wonder when you will again see them.—But I turned my face resolutely seaward and looked to the *end* of the voyage instead of the *beginning*, and hope bright and beautiful, came to my aid and drove regrets and repinings away. The steamer dropped us off Sandy Hook, and for the first time I felt the heaving of the ocean. We were fairly at sea, but it was not until the second day that we had a fair wind, and in the mean time I was very busy in my state-room engaged in certain mysterious rites and ceremonies for the propitiation of Father Neptune. At length I crawled upon deck and looked for land—I wanted to be set ashore, I did—but unfortunately there was none in sight. I know not whether my case was peculiar, but I assure you I could not divert myself of the idea that we must soon come in sight of terra firma. In fact I could not a first realize the immensity of the ocean. I know it was three thousand miles wide, but could not *comprehend* such a distance.—The first week I suffered from the "epidemic," but notwithstanding the sickness, could not help laughing at the strange noises which came from the opposite state-room. Towards the end of the week we began gradually to recover, and one by one to make our regular appearance at meals; and since then, the steward has been obliged to make an extra allowance for one end of the table. For the last two weeks the time has passed very pleasantly: eating, reading, smoking and talking, with an occasional game of whist, have served to kill time pretty well. But this morning all these resources fail, for we know we are near land but can get no observation to define our position exactly. To morrow will bring something definite, and until then adieu.

PARIS, Nov. 14, 1849.

I have been here two days, but have seen very little of the city, hence I will resume my journal, and attempt a description of Paris and its "sights" till my next. Notwithstanding the heavy weather, we kept our course as nearly as possible, and on Saturday morning made the Island of Guernsey, near the French coast, and before dinner picked up a Pilot. As he came on board the sun made its appearance, the fog and haze lifted their curtain-like folds from the face of the waters, and gave us a beautiful view of the islands of Alderney, the Casquets, &c. We were all elated at the prospect of so soon reaching our destination, but when we were within forty miles of Havre the wind died away, and we did not reach that port until Monday. Then the ship could not enter because it was low tide, and we went ashore in a fishing boat. As we passed around the head of the pier I was struck with the solidity and magnitude of the work. It is of hewn stone, and, as I saw it at low tide, must be twenty-five feet high. Some rods above this, and on the other side, I noticed upon one of the pier heads, the imperial star, and below it, "1812." That simple inscription made a marked impression upon my mind. Napoleon and his brilliant career passed before my eyes—I heard the shouts of victory at Austrailtz and Marengo—I saw his triumphat return from Elbe, and his *his* last sad struggle on the fatal field of Waterloo! The imprisoned lion on St. Helena, chafing away his life amid its rocky solitude, all flited across the imagin ation. While I was thus dreaming, we stopped at the stairs, and were told we must wait until the arrival of the Health officer, so we had ample time to view the gates of the Docks. These docks are excavated in the very heart of the city, and built in the most substantial manner. The entrance to them is from the Seine, but the gates are only opened at high-tide, so that vessels only enter the harbor at that time. In length I should judge them to be five or six miles. But to return—the officer made

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—A course of Lectures in illustration and defence of Universalism, will be commenced in the Universalist Church to-morrow evening.

Subject of the Introductory Lecture to-morrow evening, will be an answer to the question, "What is Universalism?"

Erie, Dec. 15, 1849.

LIVER PILLS,—No medicine ever earned for itself a higher reputation in so short a time, as has the Liver Pill, discovered and compounded by Dr. M'Lane of Virginia. Although but a short time comparatively before the public, it has already earned for itself a degree of popularity hitherto unsurpassed. The demand for them has become immense. Messrs. Kidd & Co., the proprietors of the medicine, who reside in Pittsburgh, corner of 4th & Wood streets, are constantly receiving orders which they find it almost utterly impossible to supply. The popularity of these Pills is not confined to any particular section of the country, the demand being general, from the North, South East and West. The truth is, no disease is more common in all, quarters of the United States than that of the Liver. And these Pills are the best remedy ever yet discovered for Hepatic derangement.

Sold by Carter & Brother and J. H. Burton, Erie, Pa.

A FINGER BITTEN ENTIRELY OFF.—Two miles south of Chicago, Sept. 14, 1849.

Dr. Sloan—Sir: On the 6th instant my son had a finger bitten off by a horse. We immediately applied your celebrated Ointment which relieved him of pain in a few minutes, and prevented the finger from swelling the least particle, and the wound is now healing rapidly. Respectfully yours,

S. BROCKWAY

☞ See Agents' names at the head of Sloan's Column. For further particulars and testimonials, get Pamphlets of Agents.

## DIED.

On the 30th of November last, at his residence in Venango, Crawford County, Mr. Willard Ames, in the 49th year of his age.

On Thursday morning last, from bleeding at the lungs Mr. Wilber Wilcox of Girard, aged about 40 years.

## MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. C. G. Steubgen, Mr. George Schmidt and Miss Elizabeth Baier.

On the 8th inst., by the same, Mr. Lorenz Koster, and Miss Elizabeth Fritz.

On the 9th inst., by the same, Mr. Charles Dennmann, and Miss Catharine Bloedel, all of Erie.

## STRAY STEER.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber in Amity tp. on the 29th day of November last, a Red Yearling Steer, no artificial or natural mark. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. DANIEL SHEFFERD,

Amity December 15, 1849. 3t31

## TAILORING.

JOHN GRAHAM would respectfully inform his FRIENDS and the public, that he had commenced the above business in C. George's shop, PARK ROW, between Brown's Hotel, and the Reed House, where he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Naval and Military Uniforms made to order.

Cutting done for others with great care.

Erie, December 15, 1849! 3t

SKATES, a good assortment at REED & SANDFORD.

## BAY STATE SHAWLS.

JUST received by Express, another lot of these Long Shawls, together with a fine lot of Colored Merinoes, Cashmiers, Delaines, &c. agoing cheap at C. B. WRIGHT'S.

Erie, December 15, 1849.

## THIS WAY FARMERS!
## 6000 Acres of Land for Sale!!

THE Subscriber having purchased the well known MORAVIAN GRANTS, containing some 6000 acres of land, situate in Erie county, the same having been laid out in lots, in parcels of various sizes, and on terms to suit rich or poor. These Lands are of a quality inferior to none in this section of country, and afford a rare opportunity to Farmers, with small means, of acquiring an excellent Farm, as the prices are low and the payments may be extended, if desired, for a number of years.

About 2000 acres are situate in the northwest corner of the county, on the Lake shore and Ohio line, in a country unsurpassed for producing Wheat and Fruit. This tract has been divided into hundred acre lots, each of which has from 40 to 70 acres cleared and under cultivation together with a House and Barn, and in most cases an Orchard of fruit. The town of Conneaut and Harbor with a thriving Lake trade, is located two miles west of the Grant, furnishing a ready market for grain and other country produce.—Springfield is four miles, and the flourishing borough of Girard, on the Pittsburgh and Erie Canal, is ten miles east of the lands—Marketing, and especially grain, at these places, is also in demand as fair prices. The Ridge Road, running along the Lake from Buffalo to Cleveland, passes through the middle of the tract, and the Railroad connecting New York city with the great west, is now being located across the same. Conneaut creek, with an abundance of water the year round, has sufficient fall on the land for a number of Mill seats.

The other 4000 acres are situated on French creek, seventeen miles south of the Lake and city of Erie, three miles southeasterly from the borough of Waterford, and three miles west of Union Mills; all which places afford a good market for the produce of the country. 700 acres are clear and under cultivation, with a number of large double Barns and dwelling Houses. On this tract are a number of the best grazing farms in Erie county. A large portion of the land is covered with timber, sufficiently valuable to induce persons to purchase for that alone. A brisk trade has been kept up in this region, for some years, by means of water conveyances, with Meadville, Pittsburgh, the cities on the Ohio river, and even New Orleans. The road from Waterford to Jamestown in New York, and Warren, in Pennsylvania, passes through the tract, and near the road are several Quarries of Stone, some of which have been extensively worked. French creek will also furnish a number of Mill seats on the land, with an unfailing supply of water.

It is the opinion of persons capable of judging, that both these Grants will in a few years be worth from 50 to 80 per cent. more than the prices at which they are now held. The title is unexceptionable

Persons at a distance will meet with prompt attention, by addressing the subscriber, post paid at Erie, Pa.

N. BLICKENSDERFER,

Erie, December 15, 1849. 3t

## FIREMENS' BALL.

EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 2, will give a Ball at the Reed House Hall on Tuesday Evening, January 1 1850, at six o'clock. The proceeds of the Ball to be appropriated towards procuring new coats for the Company. The Firemen and citizens generally are invited to attend. The most ample arrangements will be made for the occasion.

MANAGERS,

| | |
|---|---|
| ISAAC MOORHEAD, | A. WALTERS, |
| WILSON LAIRD, | A. P. BURLIN, |
| JOHN M'CARTER, | H. H. GRAHAM, |
| M. M. MOORE, | E. B. HATAAWAY, |
| GEORGE BURTON, | JOSEPH M'CARTER, |
| H. L. BROWN, Jr., | CHAS. GUNNISON. |

Tickets $2. Music by WILLIAMS' COTILLON BAND.

## STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the farm of the Subscriber about the first of September, a red yearling Heifer, with a white face. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

Harbor Creek, Dec. 8, 1849. JAMES M. MOORHEAD.

## NOTICE.

ALL who know themselves indebted to, or have unsettled accounts with the late firm of Burton & Perkins, are earnestly requested to call and pay, or settle without delay. The subscriber wishes to give his personal attention to the settlement of the affairs of this firm, but this absence from home, may make it necessary to place the demands of those who delay, into the hands of a collecting agent. J. H. BURTON.

Erie, Nov. 8, 1849. 30

## FOUND

A BANK NOTE, which the owner can have by giving satisfactory evidence of his right thereto. J. H. BURTON.

Erie, Nov. 8 1849. 30

LARD WANTED.—Any quantity of Hogs Lard is wanted by the subscriber, for which will be paid on delivery at his Factory, corner of State and Fifth streets. F. SCHNEIDER.

Erie Nov. 8, 1849. 30

## NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a large and well, selected assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

In the stock may be found every variety of seasonable Dress Goods for Ladies, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, etc. also Cloths and Cassimeres of all qualities and colors. They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES HUGHES & Co.

Erie, Nov. 6, 1849. 30

## Great Carpet Sales at Auction.

THE 44 Jew Store is all selling out at Auction. All persons wanting a great many Goods for a little money, will now have an opportunity to procure them. Carpet sale to commence on Wednesday, the 12th inst. at 1 o'clock P.M.

Dec. 8, 1849. MOSES KOCH.

170 KEGS 4230 lbs. precisely, of White Lead in oil, from Buffalo and Pittsburgh, this day in Store, and other paints in the proportion, bought to sell, and will be cheap, and warranted good as the best, by J. H. BURTON.

Erie, Dec. 6, 1849. 30

## BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE PROOF PAINT.
### BLACK AND CHOCOLATE COLORS.

THE public are informed that these two colors are the only kinds that have any fire proof or durable properties—these are so, because they contain in large proportion the Black and Red oxide of iron. The Gray and Drab colors are entirely destitute of these articles and are consequently not durable or fire proof. The chocolate color can easily be changed by the addition of white lead or other coloring matter, to suit the taste, without injury to the coating. Blake's—the kind that can be depended upon—can only be had of J. H. BURTON.

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. No. 5, Reed House.

## J. R. BURTON

HAS this day received the last lot of his fall and winter stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Paints, Linseed, Tanners', Lamp, and Lard Oils*, Window Glass, Copal Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, &c., &c.

He thinks it unnecessary to specify articles or quantities on hand, as figures "do not always tell the truth." Suffice to say he has every article usually kept in his line, and in sufficient quantities to supply any reasonable demand.

His goods have been carefully selected, and as to quality, warranted as represented. Prices made to suit the times, and circumstances. Physicians and store keepers can get their orders put up at a very small profit. Call and see.

Erie Dec. 8, 1849. No. 5, REED HOUSE.

## Franklin Canal Company,

*(Authorized by law to construct a Rail Road to Lake Erie.)*

### RAIL ROAD LETTING.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the public house of Judge Kinnear, in Franklin, up to Thursday the 27th of December instant, for the grading, bridging and superstructure of that part of the Rail Road authorised to be constructed by the "Franklin Canal Company," from Franklin to the Aqueduct of the French Creek Feeder, at which time and place, Plans and Specifications will be exhibited.

Also, at the Office of the Company in Erie, proposals will be received up to the 24th instant, for the grading, bridging and superstructure of that part of the extension to Lake Erie between the western terminus of the Erie and North East Rail Road and the western line of Springfield township, in Erie county, at Lake Erie. Plans and specifications of the work, drawn by William Mular, Esq., Engineer, may be inspected the Office a few days previous to the letting.

Proposals to state agreement to receive payment in certificates of stock in the company, or one half stock and half cash.

JOB T. GALBRAITH, President.

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 30

## STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in M'Kean township, about the last of November, a large Brindle Cow, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, having the ends of both horns cut off, and a square Crop of the right ear. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take it away. MICHAEL B. FRY,

M'Kean, Dec 8, 1849. 3t30

LONG SHAWLS.—A new arrival of Long Shawls, of different quality and prices, just received by J. HUGHES & CO.

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 30

## Free Exhibition at Lewis' Gothic Hall.

I would inform my friends and public generally that I have received for fall and winter trade the largest and best selected stock of Watches, and Jewelry ever offered for sale in Erie. The liberal patronage heretofore received, has induced me to enlarge my stock of goods. I will pledge myself to sell good goods and at a small advance from my wholesale prices. Fourteen years experience in buying & selling goods in eastern cities, enables me to say I have facilities for purchasing watches and jewelery at less price, than any other establishment in the city. I am receiving by Express every month, watches of different escapments, direct from manufacturers through the oldest and most extensive importing houses in New York. Therefore the mystery is solved, how Lewis sells watches so cheap. I have on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of the latest styles and of superior quality, and prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers for Cash. I will sell Gold Patent Lever Watches for $18 to $100, Gold detached full jewelled for $12 to $30 Gold Lepean watches four holes jewelled, eighteen carat cases, for $14 to $25, Silver Lepene watches, for $9 to $12, fine quarters watches for $7. All the above mentioned watches will be warranted to keep good time for one year. Please call and see for yourself, one door east of Brown's Hotel. Erie, Pa.

Having just obtained a Watch Maker from Europe, I am prepared to do all kinds of Watch Repairing in the best manner; having tools for making and repairing all kinds of watches. I pledge myself to do as good work as can be done in the city of New York. Mr. Levilgston will give his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning Chronometer, Duplex, Lever and common Watches. Those having good watches to be cleaned will do well to call and have them adjusted by a first rate workman. Clocks, Music Boxes, Acordions, and all kinds of Jewelry repaired in a workman-like manner, at Lewis' Gothic Hall

Erie, December 8, 1849. W. N. LEWIS.

## Brass Clocks.

OF a superior kind in regard to finish, durability, Patent Lever and Gothic Clocks, Office and Marine time pieces at Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. LEWIS' Gothic Hall.

## Galvanic, Guilding and Silvering.

THOSE having watches, that they want made to appear like solid gold, can have it done to their satisfaction by calling at Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. LEWIS' Gothic Hall.

## SILVER WARE.

JUST received direct from the Nutmeg State, a large supply of Silver work not made in Erie, but in Hartford, by a man who has manufactured Silver work upwards of twenty years; my silver ware is all stamped on the back "W. N. Lewis," and all such is warranted as pure as coin, Engraving on Spoons done in the neatest manner, free of charge WM. N. LEWIS.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A LARGE supply of Christmas and New Year's Presents just received. Santa Clause will have no trouble in making a selections, if he calls at LEWIS' Gothic Hall.

## LAMPS.

A VARIETY of Solar Lamps, of the newest paterns and most approved styles; also, Camphene Lamps of different styles, globes, chimneys, whicks &c., constantly on hand and will be sold cheap. W. N. LEWIS.

## Erie Music Store.

*One Door east of Brown's Hotel.*

YOU can find a variety of Musical Instruments and Instructors, Violins for $1,50 to $25, Accordeons, from 50cts. to $25 Flutes, $1 50 to $10, Guitars, $1 to $0, Flageolets, Clarionetts, Fifes, Violin Rows; Bridges, Strings, and all things pertaining, to the department. Also a variety of Yankee Notions, Pocket Cutlery, Raisors & Raisor Straps, Pistols, Percussion Caps, Toys, Cards, Combs, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Needles, Pins, Thimbles, Hair Pins, Looking Glasses, Fancy Boxes, Vases, and a variety of other items. One door east of Brown's Hotel W. N. LEWIS.

*Collector's Office, Erie, Pa. Dec. 6, 1849.*

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the twenty-third day of December, for the supply of rations and ship chandlery for the United States Revenue cutter Ingham, for the term of one year from the first day of January next. The ration of the Cutter service is the same as that allowed in the Naval service, omitting the liquor, and consists of the articles enumerated in the following table, to wit:

| | POUNDS. | | | | | | | OUNCES. | | | | | | | Pint's of a PINT. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Salt Beef. | Pork. | Flour. | Rice. | Raisins or Dried Fruit. | Pickles & Vegetables, | Hard Bread or Biscuit | Sugar. | Tea. | Coffee. | Cocoa. | Either. | Butter. | Cheese. | Molasses. | Vinegar, Spirits, Beans. |
| Sunday, | 1 | | 1/2 | | | | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Monday, | | 1 | 1/2 | | | | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Tuesday, | 1 | | 1/2 | | | | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1/2 | |
| Wednesday, | | 1 | 1/2 | | 1/2 | | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1/2 | |
| Thursday, | 1 | | 1/2 | | | 1/2 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Friday, | | 1 | 1/2 | | | | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1/2 | |
| Saturday | 1 | | 1/2 | | | | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Weekly quan'y | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 98 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1/2 |

The rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved by the Collector; and the different articles comprising the ration to be delivered on board the cutter in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractor, and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish upon reasonable notices, as often as may be required by the captain of the cutter, with the approbation of the collector, (not exceeding, upon an average, one day in each week,) such fresh meat and fresh vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the Naval service

2t30. WM. M. GALLAGHER, Collector.

*Collector's Office, Erie, Pa., Dec. 3, 1849.*

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the twentieth day of December, 1849, for supplying ship chandlery for the Revenue cutter on this station for one year, from the 1st of January next, according to the following list, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Anchors and Kedges, | Hemp Hawsers, |
| Brooms, Hickory, | Houseline, |
| " Birch, | Rambroline, |
| " Corn, | Hooks and Thimbles, |
| Bunting, all colors, full width' | Junk, |
| " " half width, | Leather, rigging, |
| Blocks, friction rollers, per inch | " pump! |
| per sheave, | Lumber, white pine clear, |
| " iron, bushed, | Oakum, |
| Cordage tarred, hemp, patent, | Oil, Sperm, winter strained, |
| " " bolt rope, | " summer, |
| " " manilla, | " linseed, boiled, |
| " " chain, | " raw. |
| Canvass, Holland's, a a | Paints, black lead, |
| " American hemp, | " white lead in oil ground, |
| " Cotton No. 2, | Powder, cannon, |
| " " 3, | " priming, |
| " " 6, | Soap, Brown, |
| " " 10, | Spun Yarn, |
| Hawsers, Manilla, | Oak wood, sawed and delivered. |

All articles required not enumerated to be furnished at the lowest market price. WM. M. GALLAGHER, Collector.

SOFA & CHAIR SPRINGS, a large lot, just received at the Hardware Store of REED & SANFORD.

WILLIS, WHITE'S & WATERS AXES, at the Hardware Store of REED & SANFORD.

COAL SCUTTLES, Can be found at REED & SAFORDS.

BAR & PIG Lead for sale, at the Hardware Store of REED & SANFORD.

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

MOORHEAD, HUGHES & Co., have received a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods embracing a large Stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, &c.

Also, Groceries, Crockery, Stone-ware, Salt White Fish, Cooking Stoves, &c., and would respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 30

## Canal Bonds Wanted.

I WISH to purchase a few hundred dollars of the Bonds of the Erie Canal Company. JAMES C. MARSHALL.

Erie, Dec. 1, 1849. n29

## For the Parties.

LADIES will find a beautiful assortment of white doted, plain and variegated Swiss Mulls at WRIGHTS'.

GENTS COLLARS.—The real Stand Up kind, together with a fine assortment of changeable and assorted Cravats, at WRIGHTS.'

Erie, Dec. 1, 1849.

## Flour, Salt and Fish.

A NEW supply for the Winter Trade, warranted by C. B. WRIGHT.

Dec. 1.

## M(o)ore New White Fish.

100 BBLS. & Half bbls. Detroit River Whitefish, just received and for sale at No. 7, Poor People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Dec. 1, 1849.

## Dye Stuffs

OF all kinds can be found at No. 7, Poor People's Row [Dec, 1, 1849.] T. W. MOORE.

## Two Thousand Stoves.

THE subscribers, desirous to try the advantages of the cash system, offer to sell their entire stock of Stoves for cash only, at the following prices, with Cast Hollow-Ware, thus putting an end to competition from dealers or pedlers who are not manufacturers.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 3 | Premium Cooking Stoves, | $7 00 |
| " 4 | " " | 8 50 |
| " 5 | " " | 10 00 |
| " 5 | Fulton " | 14 00 |
| " 4 | " " | 13 00 |
| " 5 | Sennett's Iron Mon! Cooking Stove, | 17 00 |
| " 4 | " " " | 15 00 |
| " 4 | Hathaway " | 16 00 |
| " 3 | " " | 14 00 |
| " 2 | " " | 12 00 |
| Air Tight Parlor Stoves, from | | $3 50 to 7 00 |
| Plate or Box Stoves, from | | 2 00 to 7 00 |

Potash Kettles at three cents per pound. Copper and Tin Furniture in proportion to correspond, with Stove Pipe at eight cents per pound—thus making a journey of 50 miles an object worthy the effort to buy Stoves of

Erie, Dec. 1, 1849. LESTER, SENENTT & CHESTER

## ERIE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Term of the Erie Academy commences on Monday, December 3, under the superintendence of

J. HENRY BLACK, A. B., Teacher of Languages and the Natural Sciences;

L. F. DURLIN, A. B., Teacher of Mathematics and German.

Mr. DANIEL P. ENSIGN, Teacher in English Literature, Penmanship and vocal Music.

Mr. JOHN B. MILLAR, Teacher of Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering.

Miss EUSEBIA C. JOHNSON, Preceptress, and Teacher of French, Astronomy and Botany.

Miss CATHERINE B. BEEBE, Teacher of Music.

*Tuition, per Quarter.*

| | |
|---|---|
| In the Languages, | $4 00 |
| In Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c, | 3 00 |
| In Primary studies, | 2 00 |

There are no extra charges connected with the Academy except for Music and Drawing. The charge for music is $6; for drawing $3.

The regular time for admission is at the beginning or middle of a term. No one will be admitted for less than half a quarter.

From the pleasant and healthful location of the Academy, the advantages which it possesses of Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, and the ability of the teachers both to impart knowledge and to discipline the conduct, it is confidently believed that very superior inducements are presented to all who may be desirous of pursuing a course of systematic and thorough instruction. For the benefit of those desiring to prepare themselves for teaching, particular instruction will be given with a view to that object, both in the branches usually taught in schools and in the theory of imparting instruction.

JAMES C. MARSHALL, Pres't.

E. BABBITT, Sec'y.

Erie, November 24, 1849. 3t28

## Oysters! Oysters!! Oysters!!!

THE subscriber would inform the loves of good Oysters that he has made arrangements by which he will be in receipt of fresh Oysters, direct, from the Oyster bed, every day, which he offers for sale by the can or half can to keepers of Saloons or private families on such moderate terms as cannot help to give satisfaction.

N. B.—All orders from the country promptly attended to.

D. S. CLARK, No. 5, Bonnell Block.

Erie, Nov, 24, 1849 29

## Sweet Potatoes.

A CHOICE lot just received from the South, for sale by the barrel or bushel by D. S. CLARK.

SILVER WORK.—Silver Spoons, Ladles, Tongs, Scoops, Butter Knives, &c., constantly on hand and *Manufactured by the subscribers, not in the Nutmeg State, but in Erie*, and warranted of the standard of Dollars. Comparison of style in this branch particularly invited. Also, threaded Spoons and Forks from a New York manufactory, all of good silver.

Nov. 24, 1849. G. LOOMIS & CO.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings by the bale piece or yard, at the very lowest figures, at TIBBALS'

## Teas! Teas!! Teas!!!

I AM selling good Young Hyson Tea for 50cts. per pound, and Black Tea for the same; also, Tea of all kinds and qualities, proportionately cheap. T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27.

## Sugar House Molasses.

A First-rate article of Stewart's Syrup; also, good N. O. Molasses can be had of T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27.

## Ladies Preserve your Carpets.

A LARGE lot of Grass and Manilla Mats for sale at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849.

## CODFISH AND MACKEREL.

A GOOD article of Codfish; also, No. 1 Mackerel, in kits and barrels at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor People's Row.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. T. W. MOORE.

## CLOTHS!! CLOTHS!!!
### "This way with your Ready Pay."

I HAVE on hand a good assortment of black, blue black, olive green, olive brown, blue drab, cadet and golden mixed 6-4 Broad Cloths, which I purchased at auction cheap. As an earnest of it, I will sell a good Black 6-4 Cloth at $1 75 per yard. Brown, $1 50, Olive Brown $2, Blue, warranted fast color, $2 50, Drab $2 25, Mixed $1 50, Blue Pilot $1, Blue Black Beaver $2 50. I will guarantee every yard sound and good colors. I have also a good assortment of fine Cloths, which I will sell proportionably cheap. Purchasers will please give me a look, and I will satisfy them that "some things can be done as well as others."

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.

## PRINTS!! PRINTS!!!

13,155 YARDS English and American Prints, some as low as 6 cents per yard, warranted fast colors, at

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. C. M. TIBBALS.

## AUCTION! AUCTION!
### Selling off at Cost!

HAVING come to the conclusion to sell out my entire stock of Dry Goods amounting to $25,000, I will sell at private sale for Cash any article from my stock at cost, consisting in part of 5,000 yards of Carpeting of every variety and quality, Broad Cloths Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Merinoes, Alapacas, &c., &c. in short every variety of Goods, usually kept in Dry Goods Stores. On Wednesdays and Saturdays of every week, I will sell at Auction until my entire Stock is disposed of, commencing on Wednesday the 5th of December at 10 o'Clock, A. M. Country Merchants will have an excellent opportunity of supplying themselves with any articles of which they may be out, as I have a very large assortment of Yankee Notions, and at prices less than they can be bought for in New York. Do'nt forget the day and place, Wednesday the 5th of December at the Commercial Exchange, on the corner of French and Fifth Streets, where I expect you will be on hand with your pockets well filled with Cash.

MOSES KOCH.

F. S.—I would say to my friends, who are indebted to me, that as I am desirous of closing up my Entire Business in Erie, it is necessary that I collect my debts, and hope they will come up and pay without obliging me to place their accounts in the hands of an Officer for Collection.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. M. K'

## WINTER ARRANGEMENT. '49 & '50.

LATEST and largest arrival of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Fancy Goods &c., at

## G. LOOMIS & CO'S;

*On State Street, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.*

WHO have just returned from New York, and have received a complete assortment of the above Goods, together with a great variety of other useful and ornamental Housekeeping articles, which, upon inspection, will be found *Prices lower than any other concern in town*; for let it be known that this establishment *pays Cash down for Goods*, notwithstanding the silly reports circulated that Loomis & Co. are only doing a Commission business for a House in New York, and let it also be understood that so long as the public, (not New Yorkers,) control their affairs, and are disposed to be generous, so long will they receive a just share of the profits.

From large purchases of different Escapements of WATCHES of the most celebrated Makers in Europe, direct from Importing Houses, they are enabled to offer a superior article at a very *low price*. In the Mechanical branch, pathicular attention will be given to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry and all articles pertaining to the trade

Having *two fine workmen* from Europe, together with Engine Tools, seldom found in country shops, they pledge themselves to make good work and give satisfaction.

Engraving of *Spoons, Seals, Jewelry*, &c., done in the best style.

N. B.—All Gold and Silver Goods bought of G. Loomis & Co. will be Engraved, if requested, without charge. Cash and the highest price paid for Old Silver Plate, &c.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27

## Wines & Liquors.

A CHOICE lot of Wines and Liquors, consisting of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pale Brandy, | St. Croix Rum, | Holland Gin, |
| Otard do | N. E. do | Irish Whiskey, |
| Cognine do | Jamaica do | Scotch do |
| Madeira Wine, | Port Wine, | Common do |
| Malaga do | do do (pure juice) | Medoc do. |

Also, a large assortment of Fresh Groceries, for sale at No. 7, Poor People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov., 17, 1849. 27

## FLOUR.

50 BBLS. Genesee county Flour, (warranted equally as good as the Erie Co. Flour) only five dollars per bbl. at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor Peoples' Row. T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 10, 1849.

GOLD, Silver and Florence Leaf; Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes; Japanned tins, assorted colors CARTER & BROTHER.

Nov. 24.

SILK PLUSH HUNGARIAN CAPS, a beautiful article, for sale cheap by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

LADIES' BOAS, in great variety, just received and for sale at the Hat and Cap store of R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

VICTORINES, of various styles, colors, and qualities, just opening and for sale by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

BOYS' FANCY HATS, just received and for sale cheap for Cash by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

WOOL HATS, of every style and variety, just received and for sale cheap by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

FUR CAPS.—Otter, Seal, and Muskrat caps of latest style and best quality, just received and for sale by R. S. HUNTER.

CHOPPING, Broad and Hand Axes; also Shingle and Lathing Hatchets and Adzes, warranted and for sale cheap at the Hardware Store. REED & SANFORD.

TWO and a half tons of White Lead, dry and in oil,

One and a half Tons Ohio Fire Proof Paint,

Nine hundred pounds English Venetian Red,

Six hundred do. French Ochre,

Seven hundred do. Red Lead and Litharge,

Two hundred do. French and chrome Green,

One hundred do. Chinese and American Vermillion,

Eight hundred do. Lampblack,

Five hundred do. Asphaltum,

One hundred do. Chrome Yellow,

One hunpred do. Turkey Amber,

One thousand do, Spanish Whiting.

November 24, 1849. CARTER & BROTHER.

FIVE Hundred Gallons Linseed Oil, two hundred do. Spts. Turpentine, one hundred and fifty do. Copal Varnish, coach and furniture do. CARTER & BROTHER.

BRUSHES.—Thirty dozen paint and varnish Brushes, twelve dozen shoe and whitewash Brushes, stove, hearth, scrub and crumb Brushes. nov24 CARTER & BROTHER.

## W. H. KNOWLTON & SON.

KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st., NORTH LATITUDE.—Front Window, sticks out about a foot, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the beholder may consult at pleasure or expence.

SECTION 2d, COUNTER CASE, may be found a variety of Card essence, silver combs, diamond, torquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c

SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepien duplex and common escapment Watches; gold guard and fob chains steel do. Soap Ladles, (Gagley Gold pens.)

SECTION 4.—Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles.

SECTION 5.—Pen and jack Knives, Raizors and Strops, Shears and Scissors, finger Rings steel Beads and Clasps and tassels, silk Purses, Tooth Brushes, shaving do., fine Ivory Combs, shell, horn, Buffalo horn, back and side Combs; steel Pens, Needles, pocket Ink stands, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Envelopes, note Paper, visiting Cards, tuning forks, sheet Music and Preceptors.

SECTION 6, SIDE CASE.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Britania Castors, Flower vases, &c.

SECTION 7.—Gerondola, Brittania Tea Sets, extra Coffe and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, spool Racks, Dolls, ivory handle Knives and Forks, common do. gammon Boards, Dominos, money Belts, Port Follos, navy and revenue Buttons, fancy Fans, &c.

SECTION 8.—Guitar Bass Viol, Violin, Violins; Guitars, Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Fifes, Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

SECTION 9, SOUTH SIDE.—Front Window, contents vary but little from the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 30 hour and eight day O. G. and gothic Clocks, Tea Servers, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of New York. And we wish it distinctly understood that we do not advertise to work very low in order to shave you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.

November 24, 1849. y28

## NEW STORE!

*No. 3, Reed House, French Street, Erie, Pa.*

J. & H. WHIPPLE, respectfully inform the public that they have this day opened the largest and best stock of Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars ever offered in this part of the country consisting of the following articles, viz.: 6 half pipes Port Wine, 6 do. Madeira; 3 do. Sherry; 3 do, Malaga; 3 bbls. Jamaica Rum; 5 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey; 10 half and quarter pipes Otard and Sligeot Brandy; 10 eighths do.; 3 bbls Cognac do; 3 pipes Holland Gin; 1 pipe St. Croix Rum, 3 pipe old Irish Whiskey, and 23,000 Spanish Cigars, of different brands.

The above articles were taken from the Custom House in New York by us on the 21st of October last, and are warranted as pure as any ever imported, Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are confident we can sell cheaper than can be bought in this State or New York for Cash. Grain of all kinds wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Erie, November 24, 1849. tf27

## SELLING AT COST!!!
### Catch the Bargains.

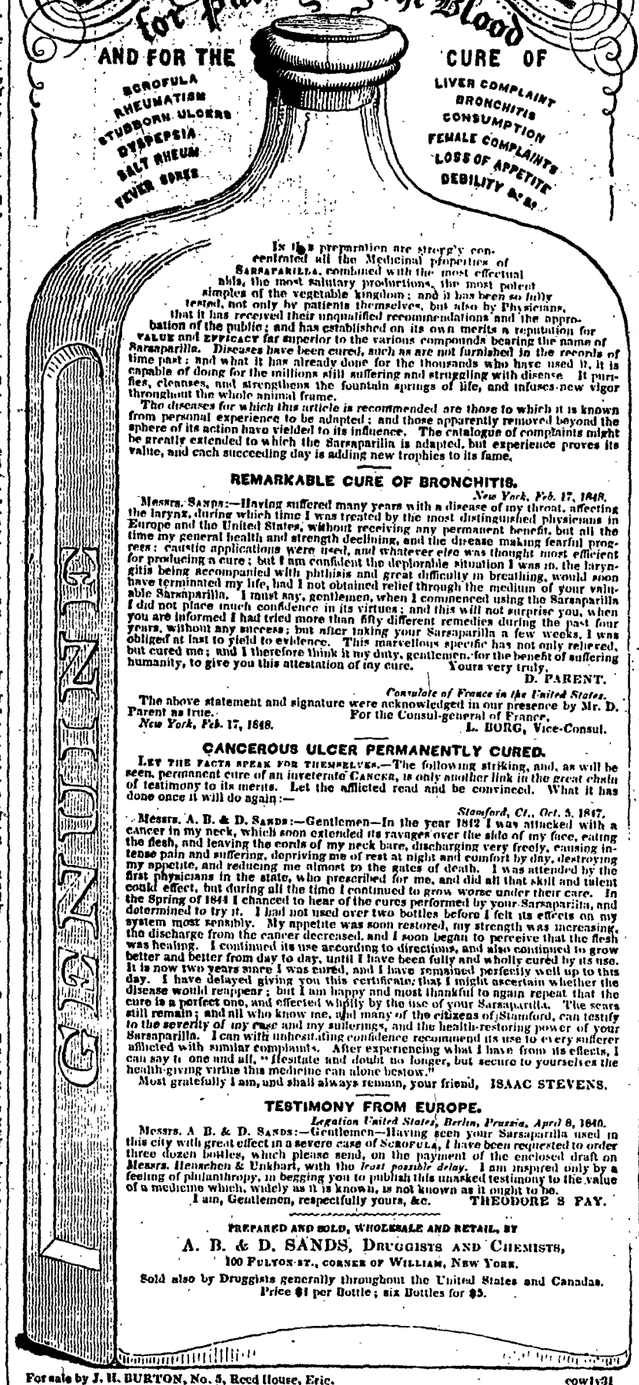
D. CLARK invites the attention of Ladies to a lot of Dress Goods, comprising Rich Silks, French and English Merinoes, French, Scotch and American De Laines, Plain, Figured and Changeable Alpaccas, &c., &c., which he offers for CASH AT COST to close that branch of his trade for the season.

He would also say to the Ladies he has just received another large stock (and probably the last for the season) of those Popular Silks from the Bay State and Hampton Mills, which he offers at a very low figure, much lower than they can be bought elsewhere in Erie.

He would say furthermore to buyers generally, he has on hand of recent purchase, a large stock of Staples as well as Fancy Goods that he will sell at very small advance from COST, among the rest a lot of Beautiful CARPETS received this day. The Goods must be closed out, he wants and must have the money;

☞ Remember the bargains going at No. 1, Reed House,

Erie, Nov. 24, 1849.




This preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of SARSAPARILLA, combined with the most effectual alds, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

### REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

*New York, Feb. 17, 1848.*

Messrs. SANDS:—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress: caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your valuable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,

D. PARENT.

*Consulate of France in the United States.*

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true. For the Consul-general of France,

*New York, Feb. 17

# The Erie Weekly Observer,

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

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☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.

☞ All communications must be post paid.



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Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**HENRY CADWELL,**
IMPORTER, Jobber, and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Carpeting, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, &c. Empire Stores State Street, four doors, below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.
Also—*Anvils, Vices, Bellows*, Axle Arms, Springs, and a general assortment of Saddle and Carriage Trimmings.

**S. MERVIN SMITH,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Justice of the Peace—Office one door west of Wright's store, Erie, Pa.

**W. H. KNOWLTON & SON,**
DEALERS in Watches, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Piano Fortes, Lamps, Britannia Ware, Jewelry, and a variety of other Fancy Articles, Keystone Buildings, four doors below Brown's Hotel, State Street, Erie, Pa.

**S. R. DEWEY,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Dry Goods, second door below Brown's Hotel, State Street, Erie, Pa.,

**GEORGE H. CUTLER,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

**WILSON LAIRD.**
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over J. H. Williams' excl. nge office, next door to Judge Thompson's office.
Collecting and other professional business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

**BROWN'S HOTEL,**
FORMERLY THE EAGLE, corner of State street and the Public square Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

**ROBERT A. BAKER.**
WHOLESALE and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Nails, Detroit Ale, Buiscuit, Crackers, &c. &c, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

**J. GOALDING.**
MERCHANT TAILOR, and Habit Maker.—Store, South side of the Public Square, three doors East of the Erie Bank.

**H. B. HAVERSTICK.**
No. 2, REED HOUSE. Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

**T. W. MOORE,**
DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candles, Fruit, &c., No 6, Poor People's Row, State street, Erie.

**ALFRED KING,**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles; No. 2, Fleming Block, and 7th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

**W. H. CUTLER,**
Attorney & Counseller at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES.—A. P. DURLIN, Esq., BENJAMIN GRANT, Esq.

**JOSIAH KELLOGG,**
Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.
Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

**J. H. WILLIAMS,**
Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office, 4 doors below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

**BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 131 Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

**MARSHALL & VINCENT,**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

**MURRAY WHALLON,**
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

**I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

**C. M. TIBBALS,**
DEALER in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

**A. H. HITCHCOCK,**
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

**SMITH JACKSON,**
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

**WILLIAM RIBLET,**
CABINET MAKER Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

**KELSO & LOOMIS,**
GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commission Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.
EDWIN J. KELSO, W. W. LOOMIS

**WALKER & COOK,**
GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants, Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

**G. LOOMIS & Co.**
DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. LOOMIS, T. M. AUSTIN

**CARTER & BROTHER,**
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

**JOEL JOHNSON,**
DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 1, Perry Block, Erie.

**JAMES LYTLE,**
FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie,

**L. WARREN,**
SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 6th and State streets, Erie.

**D. S. CLARK,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 3, Bonnell Block, Erie.

**O. D. SPAFFORD.**
Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

**DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,**
Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth Inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

**MOSES KOCH,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

**S. DICKERSON,**
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

**C. B. WRIGHT,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

**JOHN H. BURTON,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

**ROBERT S. HUNTER.**
DEALER in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row, Erie, Pa.

**Ossgoods India Chologogue.**
A T the wholesale price by the dozen at J. H. BURTON'S.
Erie July 7, 1849. Wholesale Agent Erie

**Ladies and Gentlemen's Overshoes.**
250 PAIR of Gum Elastic Overshoes, comprising many new patterns now open at WRIGHT'S Corner.

**Boots, Shoes and Leather.**
$1200 WORTH of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, with a good stock of Sole and Upper Leather, for sale at the lowest figure for good pay.
Nov. 3, 1849. C. B. WRIGHT.

**DAIRY SALT.**
A Superior article of Dairy Salt for sale by KELSO & LOOMIS,
Erie, Oct. 13. Public Dock.

**RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!**
ELEGANT Fall Hat Ribbons high colors beautiful at 2½ per yard together with good qualities at 1s at TIBBALS'.

**SHELF HARDWARE.**—A good assortment just opened and for sale cheap by GEO. TELDEN & SON.

**CAMBRICKS,** Seconetts, Muslin, Striped Plaid, Muslin Edgings and insertings Lisle bobnet do, Linen and Muslin Edgings, Lace do., for sale at S. JACKSON.

**"John Anderson my Joe John."**
ANDERSON'S Solace and Goodwin's Pressed Cavendish Tobacco for sale by J. H. BURTON,
Oct 27.

A FINE stock of Ladies fine slips, Buck-skins, Walking Shoes India Rubber Over shoes, and Boys' and Men's Boots and shoes, a good supply for sale cheap, call and see for yourselves and oblige S. JACKSON.

CHEWING Tobacco of the very best kind, for sale by S. JACKSON.

A GOOD assortment of Winter Vestings, some very nice, for cheap at the store of S. JACKSON.

A LAPACA, any quantity Black Figured and plain changable Silk warp, chamellians mohair lustre &c., for sale by Erie, et. 21. S. JACKSON.

BRITANIA and JAPAN WARE.—Coffee and Tea Pots, Candle Sticks, Lamps, etc. etc. REED & SANFORD.

CHOPPING, Broad and Hand Axes; also Shingle and Lathing Hatchets and Adzes, warranted and for sale cheap at the Hardware Store. REED & SANFORD.

CUTTLERY.—The largest assortment of Pocket and Table Cutlery that was ever in town, can be found at the Oct. 13. REED & SANFORD.

BRASS and Glass, Curtain Fins.—A new lot just received. Oct 13. REED & SANFORD.

CULTIVATOR TEETH.—We have purchased the right of selling a few of Roger's Patent Cultivator Teeth.
Oct. 13. REED & SANFORD.

**CAUTION EXTRA.**

A man by the name of *CLAP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, &c. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr. for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE, ORIGINAL OLD Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla*, having on it the Old Dr.'s likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

*Principal Office*, 126 *Nassau st., New York City.*

**OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND.**

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVEREE OF THE
**Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.**

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its checkmable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

*GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION*

is manufactured on the large scale, and is called for throughout the length and breath of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsends, *it improves with age, and never changes*, but for the better; because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's. Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system.—Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely *evaporate* and are lost in the *preparation, if they are not* preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value. Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything elses they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medicinal virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

**Cure of Innumerable Diseases.**

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and LIVER COMPLAINT*; and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS, all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation; determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flushes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Flour Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity of the menstrual periods*, and the like; and is an effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus cures all forms of

**Nervous diseases and debility,**

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal Irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Scanding, Epilepsy* or *Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and *constipation*, allays *inflammation*, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, and in one word, warbalds equably all over the body, and the inseparable pertubations, removes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. In all these and many others

**The medicine you pronounciently need!**

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DRS.

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of *DETERIORATION*, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES: *souring, fermenting, and blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Most not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What put acid into a system already diseased with acid?* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food turns in our stomachs, what principles it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swelling, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming, or deranging the muscles upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and [illegible] worse to use this,

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACIDIFYING COMPOUND

OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it imagined that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article! and which would bring down upon our guilty heads a mountain *load of complaints and execrations from* [illegible] *sold*, as I purchasers who have used S. P. TOWNSEND'S FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it on best sell, because [illegible] that S. P. Townsend's article will [illegible] are not *sour, acid, fermenting, bad*, [illegible] *acidifying* [illegible] opinion.

As S. P. Townsend's [illegible] is not [illegible] so pharmaceutical—[illegible] as [illegible] than any other common patent medicine, and [illegible] *antes* can the public have in the [illegible] medicine, containing in the [illegible] preparing it and which [illegible] render them the AGENTS of [illegible] health,

But what else should be expected from a [illegible] comparatively of medicine or [illegible] some experience to cook and [illegible] common decent meal. How much more important it is that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

**Weak Stomachs and Enfeebled Systems,**

should know all the medical properties of the [illegible] manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also, an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to those diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and blood, and vigor into the enfeebled and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

**Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy**

*within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it*, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

**Transcendent Power to Heal.**

For sale by J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.
Erie, July 14, 1849. 9

GOLD and Silver leaf and Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes, by CARTER & BROTHER.

**CLEAR THE TRACK**
FOR THE
**Great Western Locomotive!!**

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED! CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is Now receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

Sugars.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

Coffee.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

Molasses.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

Teas.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound caddies for family use.

Fish.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

Liquors.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madera, Malaga, Claret and French West Wine.

Tobacco.—100 dozen Scholt's fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

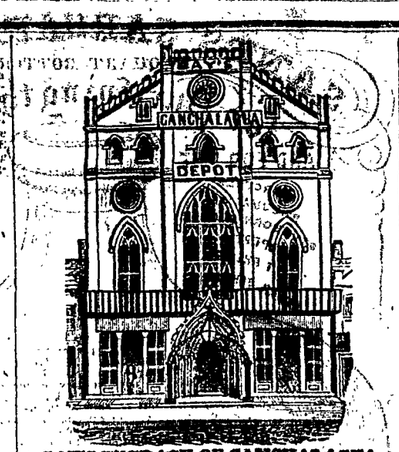
Thirty boxes Candy, 33 drums of Malaga Figs, 20 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper, than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.
Erie July 7, 1849.

**Family Groceries.**

COFFEE, Rio, Laguyra, and St. Domingo.
TEA, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Imperial.
SUGARS, St. Croix, Porto Rico, Coffee crushed, powdered and crushed loaf.
MOLASSES, Sugar House and Cardenas.
WINES, Madeira, Port, old Port; Pure Juice, Sherry, Malaga.
BRANDY, Fourth Proof.
RUM, Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. Rum.
GIN, Pure Holland, Sole Agent and Sam
WHISKEY, Old Rye and Sam
The above are warranted [illegible]
Erie June 12 [illegible]

CLOVES, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Pimento, Pepper, Ginger Mustard. CARTER & BROTHER.




**GAY'S EXTRACT OF CANCHALAGUA,**
**A Californian Plant of Rare Medical Virtues.**

A CERTAIN PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, *Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Lumbago, Paralysis, Pleurisy, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Dysentery, Dropsy, Liver Complaints, Bilious Complaints, Nervous Affections, Cutaneous Disorders, Fevers in General, Hemorrhages, obstructions, Fluxes, Indigestion, Depraved and Defective Appetites, and all diseases originating in*

Constipation of the Bowels or
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It gives TONE and VIGOR to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and is remarkable for its ANIMATING, STRENGTHENING, and RESTORATIVE PROPERTIES.

Publicly adopted by Dr. Townsend, Manufacturer of "Townsend's Sarsaparilla," to be

"FAR BETTER THAN SARSAPARILLA."

☞ In corroboration of the above, read the annexed communication, &c

CONCLUSIVE TESTIMONY AND PROOF POSITIVE.

*From the Graefenberg Company.*

*Sir.*—You are aware that, as the originator of the *Graefenberg Company*, I must have had my attention called to the numerous Medicines presented to the public patronage. I have watched with much interest the introduction of the *Canchalagua* into this country by yourself; and am free to say that it to Medicine stands so deservedly high as your extract of that invaluable plant. In *my own family* I have seen its extraordinary efficacy, in the cure of a continued case of Bronchitis. For all complaints, which require the prompt and thorough purification of the blood, I deem your CANCHALAGUA FAR, VERY FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY AND ALL THE SARSAPARILLAS OF THE DAY, AND WITH THEM ALL I AM WELL ACQUAINTED. J. T. MARSHALL.

☞ Pamphlets containing a Description of California, together with interesting information in relation to the Canchalagua, its remarkable efficacy and cures, are GIVEN AWAY at the AGENCIES.

Sold by Carter & Brother, Agents, Erie, Pa., 3m17

**JOB DYEING.**

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he commenced the business of PLAIN AND FANCY DYEING, at his place, one corner of State street and the Buffalo Road, a few rods south of the Woolen Factory, where the Dyeing and Finishing of Garments, the coloring of woollen and cotton carpet yarn, with every other description of Job Dyeing will be carefully attended to. After a practice of thirty years in Europe and America, in all the colors given to silk, woollen, linen and cotton, he hopes to be able to satisfy all whomay patronize him.

RICHARD CAGGIN.
Erie, Augus 23. 13

**OUR FLAG IS THERE.**

*JUSTICE STILL IN*
*THE FIELD ON THE*

**CASH MARKET PAID.**

THE subscriber wishing to accommodate his friends and the public that he has just opened for sale the largest and best assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, that has ever been offered in this market and which will be sold at the low[illegible]price for CASH. Much has been said by some in the trade about slop-shop clothing, unprecedented success in cutting custom work, &c. Not wishing to be considered foolish, we cut short by saying to those who wish to have their clothing made to order, that they can have their measures taken, and Clothing made, and if not pleased with them when finished, they will not be asked to take them away. We dont wish our friends to think we are gasing, but would have them CALL AND EXAMINE goods and prices for themselves. We will be happy at all times to show our goods and compare Prices, cut or make with the best in this or any other city. We will have at all times, a large and good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING Consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Over Coats, Business Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats, Suspenders, Lauib's Wool Under Shirts and Drawers, &c., &c., Which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH will do well to call and examine Goods and Prices. My clothing is cut by myself and all made in Erie, and is warranted to be as well made as any shop in the place can make. We do not wish to boast, but invite comparisons. The subscriber is determined to sell for CASH, and CASH ONLY, Which must be obvious to all, just to be the only true method of doing a Retail business, proving, as it does, both the buyer and the seller against losses consequent upon the credit system.

Custom work and cutting done to order on reasonable terms.

JOHN M. JUSTICE.
Erie, Sept. 29, 1849. 1m29.

GREAT FIRES might be prevented by a free application of the *Ohio Fire, and Weather Proof Paint.*

22,000 lbs. of this celebrated and truly valuable articles, (slate drab and chocolate colors,) just received and for sale by
Oct 10. CARTER & BROTHER

**Harborcreek Woollen Factory.**

THE subscribers are already to exchange Clothier Flannels or *Wool, of all kinds, or work on shares or by the yard, at* their usual prices.

Carding and Cloth-dressing done, as usual, on short notice.

RHODES, CASS & Co.
Harborcreek, May 18, 1849.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of Rhodes, Cass & Co., by note or book, are particularly requested to call at their woolen factory in Harborcreek on or before the middle of June next and settle the same. Those who may attend to this notice will confer a great favor on the subscribers.

RHODES, CASS & Co.
Harborcreek, May 18, 1849. 3

**BRING OUT THE ENGINE**

*AND PUT OUT THE FIRE. DRY GOODS AND CLOATHING ARE SO CHEAP AT THE NEW JEW STORE, THAT FIRES ARE QUITE UNNECESSARY IN COLD WEATHER TO KEEP*

**PEOPLE WARM!**

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co. have just returned from the eastern cities, and are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready Made Clothing, &c. &c., which they are enabled to offer to their numerous customers and the public generally, at prices far below those of any former season. These goods have all been selected with the greatest care, and will be found to be one of the largest and most splendid stocks of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in this city. As many of the Goods have been purchased of the importers per the latest arrivals from Europe the subscribers are confident that they can offer to their customers the very newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods; comprising English, French, Swiss, Irish and Scotch Goods, together with a full assortment of American manufacture, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.

Their stock consists in part of the following ingredients:—

*SILKS.*—Rich figured, changeable, Grenadine, small plaids and stripes, satin de Chine, twilled, rich Flounced, Italian, Gross de Rhine, Fros de Afrique, Chameleon, &c.

*WOOLLEN DRESS GOODS.*—Superb French designs, very rich and high colored, on crimson, green, and blue grounds, the styles of which, it is believed, are superior to any heretofore offered.

*CASHMERES.*—*No Plus Ultra* styles, with the richest coloring and in great variety. These goods, or the designs, are obtained from the French "Exposition," in Paris, and from oriental designs.

*MERINOES.*—French, German and English manufacture—a large proportion, ordered expressly by us, for this best trade, consisting of every variety of color, offered at reduced prices.

*RIBBONS.*—An extensive variety of the newest and and richest styles, embracing one of the most desirable assortments ever offered in this market.

*KID GLOVES.*—Best manufacture, ordered expressly for us.

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS.

A Large stock of Calico, from 6 cents to 10 cents per yard: Bleached and unbleached Muslins, from 6 cents upward; Bed Tickings and Checks, a full supply of all qualities and prices, Irish Linens; Table Damask, Russia and Scotch Diapers; Napkins; Table Diapers; Crash and Dowlas; Scotch and Manchester Ginghams; Statinetts; Kentucky Jean, and Blue Drills; all of which will be sold off at prices that cannot fail to please and without fear of competition.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

Under this head we have now on hand, ready for sale, the *largest, most fashionable and varied assortment* of READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Erie; all of which have been selected under our immediate inspection, PRICES THAT MUST OBTAIN A PURCHASER, together with one of the choicest selections of Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive and Drab French, Belgian and English CLOTHS, that has ever been brought to this city. Also, Black and Fancy French Cassimeres; New Style Fancy Vestings and Cravats; Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; Linen Cambric and silk Handkerchiefs, and a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

☞ Don forget the place New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block State Street,
Erie, Oct. 13, 1849. 22

SHOES.—The Ladies can find at No. 4 Reed House, some new styles of Walking Shoes; also, a good assortment of Children's Shoes and Gaiters. Please call and examine, J. D. CLARK.

GLASS.—63 Boxes 8 by 10, and 10 by 12.
Erie, June 2, 1849. A. KING,

FOR SALE, cheap for Cash or approved short credit, Four Buggy Wagons and one Buggy. C. M. TIBBALS.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the Incorporation of a Bank, to be called "The Canal Bank of Erie," with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, with all the usual banking privileges, to be located in the Borough and County of Erie, State of Pennsylvania.

Erie, June 20, 1849.

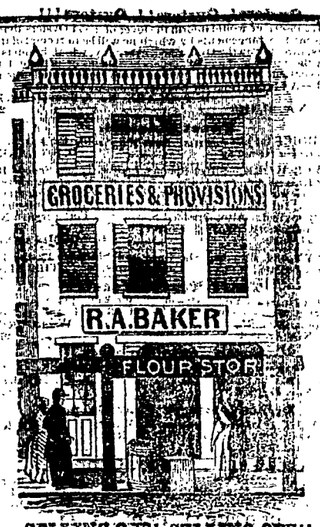
James C. Marshall, H. Cadwell,
John [illegible] William Kelley,
Peter [illegible] Smith Jackson,
[illegible] J. H. Tibbetson,
[illegible] George Kellogg,
Thos. G. Elder, H. L. [illegible] Alfred King,
P. Metcalf, J. Kellogg, Samuel Hays,
J. Hearn, John C. Beebe, Wm. M. Gallagher,
Farron Graham, W. H. Knowlton.

**Fresh Family Groceries, Wholesale and Retail.**

A KING respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Erie customers for their liberal patronage, and to state that he has just received from New York and Pittsburgh a large quantity and variety of Fresh Groceries, selected with care, consisting of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Teas | Candles | Pitch | Forks |
| Coffee | Tobacco | Tar | Scythes |
| Fruits | Figs | Rosin | Snaths |
| Spices | Rice | Oakum | Nails |
| Nuts | Blackwell | Rakes | Rope |
| Molasses | Codfish | Spades | Bagging |
| Sugars | Mats | Shovels | Hoes, &c. |

And a large, full and complete assortment of everything in the Grocery line, to which he invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as these Groceries were bought low and will be sold very low for Cash or ready pay, but positively no trust.—Remember King's, No. 2 Fleming Block.
Erie, June 2, 1849.




**SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!**

AS the Subscriber intends removing West in the Spring, he offers his stock of

**Groceries Provisions, &c.**

at great reduced prices, in order to be able to close up his business by the first of April, from which time he intends of renting the three store Brick Store on the Public Square, now occupied by him, and where he will be happy to see all those who wish to save their dimes.

R. A. BAKER.
Erie, Nov. 16, 1849. Cheapside.

**10 000 Feet Window Glass.**

200 BOXES English, French and American Window Glass comprising all the sizes in use, from 6 by 8 to 40 by 41. This assortment contains the choicest [illegible] suitable for show windows and [illegible] and will be sold [illegible] period which is [illegible] market, but which will be sold as low as [illegible] Purchasers in this line are respectfully invited to call and [illegible] and will behold on terms that will [illegible] all reasonable persons.

CARTER & BROTHER,
Erie, July 11, 1849. No. 6 Reed House.

**Live Geese Feathers Wanted.**

THE highest market rate will be paid for live Geese Feathers at the store of R. A. BAKER,
Sept 1. Cheapside, Erie.

**BRASS CLOCKS.**

EIGHT DAY and 30 Hour Clocks, various styles of cases, largely reduced prices.

Also, Marine, Circular and other Time Pieces for sale low by G. LOOMIS & Co.
Erie July, 7. State S reet.

**SPORTSMAN HO!**

THE subscribers would respectfully call the attention of Sportsmen, to their assortment of Sporting accoutrements imported and manufactured. In addition to their own manufacture they have just received from New York to invoice of well finished double and single barrelled Shot Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, and Shot Pouches; caps Shot and Lead. All of the above articles will be sold cheap. Ready may. Call and see, at No. 4, French st. G. A. BENNETT & Co.
Erie, Oct. 13, 1849. 22

**DEPOT OF CARPENTER'S & JOINER'S Tools, No. 5 Cheapside.**

CARPENTERS and Joiners will find a good assortment of Tools consisting in part of Pench and Moulding Planes, Ploughs, Match Planes, Handy Pahel and Back Saws, Augers, Auger Bitts, Brace and Bitts, Framing, Ducks Bill and Fenner Chissels, Iron and steel Squares, Try Squares, Plane Irons, Drawing Knives, Adzes, broad and hand Axes, &c., &c. The above were purchased of the Manufacturers and Importers and are to be sold at a small advance for ready pay or approved credit.

Erie, Oct. 20. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

**NO. 5, CHEAPSIDE.**
**Now Fall & Winter Goods.**

THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of

*DRY GOODS, CROCKERY,*
*HARDWARE, GROCERIES,*

Iron, Steel, Nails, Anvils, Vices, chains, &c. &c. We do not boast that we have the largest stock, or to sell cheaper than can be purchased in New York, but pledge ourselves to sell as cheap as the cheapest in the Middle town of Erie."

Oct. 13. GEO SELDEN & SON,

**WANTED**

2000 PAIRS of good sized Woollen Socks.
Erie, Oct. 13. C. M. TIBBALS.

**Pure Cod Liver Oil.**

THIS valuable article, recently brought into such extensive use by its astonishing effects in Pulmonary and other diseases, can be had pure and unadulterated, prepared by Rushton, Clark & Co., Chemists, New York, from the fresh Cod Livers, of the subscriber, who has made an arrangement with the above firm and will be in the constant receipt of the Oil *fresh* from the manufactory. Too much care cannot be taken to get the article fresh, for when it becomes old and rancid it looses its medicinal properties, and in fact, becomes deliterious. J. H. BURTON.
Oct. 27 No. 5 Reed House.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
**INSURANCE COMPANY,**
*Of Philadelphia.*

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Joseph H. Seal, | James L. Hand, | Edmond A. Souder, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | John C. Davis, | H. Jones Brooke, |
| Robert Burton, | John Garrett, | John B. Penrose, |
| Hugh Craig, | Samuel Edwards, | George Serrell, |
| Henry Lawrence | David B. Stacey | Edward Darlington |
| Charles Kelly, | Isaac Hazlehurst, | J. G. Johnson, |
| William Folwell, | William Hay, | John S. Newlin, |
| Dr. S. Thomas, | Dr. R. M. Huston, | John Seller, Jr. |
| | Spencer McIlvaine, | |

Richard S. Newbould, Sec'y; Wm. Martin Pres't.

☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie
Erie, Feb. 19, 1849.

LOOKING GLASSES.—A large assortment of Gilt and Mahogany Frames, together with Plates of different sizes, for resetting old frames. G. LOOMIS & Co.
Erie, July 7, 1849.

CLOCKS.—A large assortment of Clocks, of different style war ranted to keep good time, at LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

**NEATS FOOT OIL.**

FOR Harness, Carriage